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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. NO. 314.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SENSATION IN BELGIUM.

Plot to Place Napoleon on the Throne.

Evacuation of French Departments.

Julius Reuter Created a Baronet.

Conference of Spanish Grandees.

Napoleon After the Belgian Throne—Disaster on Lake Lucerne.

LONDON, September 26.—It is reported that correspondence has been discovered in the Tuileries developing a plan to put Napoleon on the throne of Belgium. The discovery occasions a sensation in Belgium.

The *Standard's* Berlin advices report that the relations of Russia, France and Turkey have become more intimate.

Minister Schenck has returned.

A dispatch from Lucerne announces that a steamer foundered on Lake Lucerne and five persons perished. It is not mentioned that any Americans were among the victims.

Evacuation of French Departments.

PARIS, September 26.—The evacuation by the Germans of the four departments contiguous to Paris is completed. It is known, however, that the Germans have halted beyond the borders of those departments, awaiting the announcement that the signatures have been affixed to the Alsace treaty.

An interview on the subject of the commercial treaty was held yesterday by Von Arnim and Taiers.

Rochefort has petitioned the government for the commutation of his sentence.

Speech of Gladstone at Aberdeen.

LONDON, September 26.—Gladstone arrived in Aberdeen to-day and was presented the freedom of the city at Music Hall in the presence of three thousand citizens. He made a speech in response, thanking them for the welcome they had given him. He declared that he still looked onward and upward, and spurned all base motives. The government found the Irish question difficult, but hoped to solve it.

Disraeli, at a banquet at Humhenden, proposed a toast to the Queen and accompanied it with a speech of fervent eulogy of the Queen. Her duties, he said, are excessive, and no Englishman had such complete control of the political traditions of the country as the Sovereign.

Spanish Grandees Summoned.

PARIS, September 26.—Ex-Queen Isabella has summoned a number of Spanish Grandees to a conference for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the elder and junior branches of her house.

Disraeli Declares the Queen Incapacitated from Reigning Longer.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 26.—Disraeli, in a speech at Hughenden, to-day, declared the Queen was physically and morally incapacitated from reigning any longer. The consternation is so great that some journals suppress this portion of the speech, but others will publish it.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 26.—A dispatch from Vienna says Count Hohenwart will shortly resign the Presidency of the Austrian Council of Ministers.

The *Figaro* states that Duke Anhall will soon abdicate in favor of Emperor William.

A Paris dispatch says that the *Siecle* discredits the report appearing in yesterday's papers of a plot being discovered for the restoration of the Emperor, and says investigation.

PARIS, September 25.—It is announced that General Ducrot will prosecute the *Independance Belge* for publishing false charges against him.

Rochefort is quite ill from a nervous complaint.

LONDON, September 26.—The Portuguese Consul at Hong Kong have forwarded a memorial to the Government, complaining of the gross oppression of the people of life and property, and asking the adoption of measures to remedy the evil.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis sailed from Falmouth for New York to-day.

Julius Reuter, head of the Reuter Telegram Company, and founder of the European system of gathering and distributing news, has been made a Baronet by the Duke of Saxe Coburg.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 26.—The steamships City of Brussels and City of Baltimore had touched at Queenstown.

The steamship Moravia, from Quebec, touched at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 26, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 92⅝; Bonds of 1865 of '62 93; 5-20s of '65 93¾; 5-20s of '67 92¾; 10-40s 90.

PARIS, September 26.—Rentes 56 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅞@9⅝.

California wheat—White 12s 8d; red western spring 10s 11d@11s 4d; red winter 11s 7d.

Flour 28s 6d@30s 3d for western. Crude petroleum 11½.

BALTIMORE.

National Commercial Convention.

A Host of Resolutions Introduced.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at half past ten o'clock. Hon. R. M. Fuller presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Fuller.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a report relative to the removal of obstructions in the Tennessee river, accompanied by a resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for such purpose, under control of the Secretary of War.

Henry G. Davis appeared and took his seat as a delegate.

Resolutions being in order, States were called and a number were sent up, and under the rules appropriately referred. These resolutions embrace almost every subject, such as the removal of duties on salt, sugar and coffee, and tolls on the Lousville canal; requesting Congress to establish bonded warehouses for storing tobacco and whisky at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities.

Mr. Long, of South Carolina, offered a resolution asking the Convention to appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to the Grant Executive at the close of the Convention, a memorial asking him not to proclaim martial law in South Carolina unless requested by the constituted authorities or refuse to use their influence to bring every person to justice who is charged with acting with the Ku-Klux. The resolution also requests the Executive of said State to issue an address to the people of South Carolina, requesting them to do their utmost duty in arresting every person who is proved to have committed deeds known as Ku-Klux outrages. The resolution was laid on the table, and the convention took a recess.

On reassembling the presentation of resolutions was continued, among which were the following: Regulation of the sale of petroleum by Congress; prohibition of coal mines and manufactories of stringent laws for the protection of miners and laborers; relative to railroad freights in the South; relative to providing for the publication of the decisions of the courts thereof. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Mooney, of Iowa, instructing the delegates to the action of the Southern Commercial Conventions, held at Louisville in 1869, and that at Cincinnati in 1870, to favor the early initiative of communication between the Mississippi river and the Lake seaboard, through the Illinois river, through the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, between the Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan; second, construction of the Hennepin canal; third, the mouth of the Ohio and the Atlantic seaboard through the rivers Ohio, Kanawha and James; and third, relative to the Southern States as many as desire connection with the Mississippi to the Gulf, and urging upon Congress the speedy completion of the same, all of which was referred.

The President then announced a special committee of one from each State represented, to whom all resolutions regarding other matters than those embraced in the order of business will be referred. The hour having read the list, and the following members of nine regular committees handed in this morning:

John H. Wise, of San Francisco, was admitted as a delegate from California. The convention then adjourned till three o'clock P. M.

During the session to-day an invitation was received by the convention from the President of the Cincinnati exposition to visit that fair.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Little Boy Killed Instantly at Hunt's Station, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, September 26, 1871.

George Plack, aged about five years, son of Mr. Nicholas Plack, of this place, who has been visiting some friend's near Hunt's Station, south of Mt. Vernon, while playing with a load of hay this afternoon, was instantly killed by a log rolling on him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The boiler in Hardman's mill, twenty miles north of Montgomery, Ala., exploded on Monday. Only eight negroes, five were killed and one fatally injured. One person was hurled one hundred and five yards up a hill and terribly mangled. The mill is a total wreck.

Lima, Peru, advices of the 2d instant have been received. Fears of a revolution were entertained, and several suspected individuals had been arrested. A disturbance had occurred on Monday. One person was burned to death. The Italians were to celebrate the anniversary of the occupation of Rome on Tuesday. Rendered a holiday.

Valparaiso advices are received to the 19th of August. The exequator of the American Consul at Tolcaluana had been revoked.

The Minnesota State Fair, at St. Paul, promises to be a great success.

On Monday evening the Minneapolis, Minn., were totally destroyed by fire.

Gen. Boswell, of Muncie, Indiana, a passenger on the steamer St. Luke, fell overboard and was drowned. The accident occurred about ten miles above the mouth of the Missouri river.

The wife of Jas. Armstrong, a ship carpenter, died suddenly at New Orleans on Monday under circumstances creating suspicion.

The Indianapolis Fair Association opened its first fair at the new fair grounds yesterday under most favorable auspices.

On Sunday morning Sheriff Hightower and party, of Monroe county, Cal., engaged five of the escaped prisoners from Carson, Nevada, in Long Valley. The Sheriff's party opened fire on the convicts, who returned the fire with deadly effect. An agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and an Indian were killed outright, and another was shot through the hand. It is thought three of the convicts were killed, although their bodies could not be found.

The new oil well at Terre Haute, Ind., is now producing something over seventy-five barrels a day.

A dispatch from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: There was a terrible powder explosion at Orkis's powder mill, four miles west of Newburg, this morning. One ton and a half of powder was burned. One man, Augustus Schultz, was killed, his body being horribly mangled. Several persons made miraculous escapes. The report was heard in this city and Long Island, and Hudson. The loss by the explosion is in Rhinebeck and Hudson. The loss by the explosion is $10,000. Many windows were shaken.

Lipps's brewery, in Philadelphia, fell yesterday, killing one man and injuring four others.

There was a terrible storm of wind and rain at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday.

The court-martial for the trial of the defaulting paymaster, Hodge, convened at Fort McHenry yesterday. The prisoner through his counsel pleaded guilty.

TAMMANY THREATENS.

The Effect of the Injunction.

No Money for the Workmen.

The Broadway Widening Swindle.

A New Anti-Tammany Party.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1871.

THE BROADWAY-WIDENING SWINDLE.

The latest rumor in regard to the operations of the ring is that Tweed, Hall, Sweeny and Connolly are prominently connected with the Broadway-widening swindle, and that when the late Auditor Watson, who had control of the fraudulent transactions, was taken with his late illness, measures were devised to prevent him from divulging what he knew about the matter. Every arrangement was made to have Watson surrounded in such a way as to prevent any confession on his part. Subsequently the Broadway-widening scheme was changed by a Legislative bill, and Mrs. Watson is said to have been handsomely pensioned by the ring afterwards, on condition that she made no revelations.

THE NEW ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY.

The new anti-Tammany party is known as the Democratic Reform organization. Through its General Committee it has issued an address charging the Tammany ring with having damaged the party as much as they have the credit of the city, and appeal to all Democrats to put aside all inferior considerations and unite in the overthrow of the common enemy, and thereby secure honesty and retrenchment in the municipal administration. This organization holds primary meetings in the various wards to-morrow night, to choose delegates to a general convention of the Democrats to prepare for the State convention.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the German citizens of the Nineteenth ward, held last night, resolutions were adopted condemning the Tammany corruption and expressing a determination to act with good men of whatever party to secure an honest administration for the city.

NOTHING NEW.

There is no change to-day in the municipal situation. The action of the Board of Supervisors yesterday in meeting with general condemnation. The members of the Citizens' Committee say they will not be put off by the course taken. There is no new movement at the Mayor's or Comptoller's office, everything working quiet.

THE EFFECT OF THE INJUNCTION—TAMMANY THREATENS A STRIKE, &c., &c.

The effects of Judge Barnard's injunction are being severely felt by the city government. There is no money in the city treasury to pay the workmen on the public works, school teachers, and other persons dependent upon the city. About six weeks' salary is now due the teachers, and there is no prospect that they will be paid until the injunction is removed. Most of the morning and evening papers call attention to-day to the state of affairs, and it is a significant fact that the *Herald* and *World*, which have been regarded as organs of the ring, have leading editorials which practically call for the recognition of the members of the ring who stood the brunt of the late investigations. It is certain that things cannot remain much longer in their present condition. The *Herald* hints that we may look for a revolution before long if people stand in the way of the ring, but its threat is not much heeded. Many Democrats and Anti-Tammany adherents are hard at work exciting the ignorant portion of the population, and are telling unjust rumors that they will not be paid unless they pay the action of the Republicans and other opponents of Tammany. A meeting of one of the sections of the International Society, last night, an attempt was made to inflame the members against those who have caused the present lock in the city government. There are rumors that Tweed and Sweeny will resign their positions, and that Barnard will, from all nominations, provided Barnard will remove his injunction, and allow the city business to go on. Some of Tweed's friends say this, and they think that by so doing Tweed would show himself a friend of the people, and win great popularity. Hall declared that he was elected for two years, and will hold his office in any event until legally removed. Twenty-four members of were said to be consulting this afternoon on the subject of resignation, but their conclusion is not known. Rumors that Garvey, the Republican Register, elect, were in active circulation this afternoon, and appear to be confirmed. Garvey has been all last week transferring his property and putting it into the hands of his friends. Some reports were that he had gone to Europe, while others say that he was the drowned himself. Ingersoll has not been seen since Friday, and the general belief is that he and Garvey sailed for Europe under fictitious names. There is great uneasiness among all the parties who had contracts under Tammany, and if the plans of the Citizens' Committee are carried out, it is probable that all the contractors will run away.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY THE LABORERS.

Arrangements are being perfected to pay the laborers employed in the Croton Aqueduct Board. The Clerk of Arrears in the Comptroller's office will pay the men on Thursday. Several banks of the city are to advance funds and take an assignment of the claim of the men.

POLITICAL.

Gathering of the Clans at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 26.—The city is crowded with delegates to the convention and the friends of the different candidates. A committee of all the friends of Washburn, Rice and Loring has been appointed to bring about a union of delegates against the forces of Butler. The report was carefully revised three times, clear majority against Butler of over fifty. A Butler meeting was held this evening in Mechanics Hall, which was densely packed, some three thousand persons being present. So much interest is centered on the Governor question that the remainder of the ticket is scarcely mentioned.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 26.—The Republican returns show the election of 1,061 delegates to the Worcester Convention, of whom 432 are for Butler and 629 against; majority over Butler, 197. These figures allow Butler the Springfield delegation and nearly every other contested case.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1871.

RETURN OF DR. JOHN SWINBURNE.

Dr. John Swinburne, formerly Health Officer at this port, and more recently head of the American Ambulance Corps of the French army, returned from Europe to-day.

THE WEST END WATCH FACTORY THEFTS.

Thirteen of the men implicated in the thefts from the West End Watch Factory in this city before Judge Randolph this morning. Sentence was suspended and they were discharged.

RESIGNATION ALSO STRASBURG.

Accounts from Strasburg say that the tide of emigration from that section of country has been so great that measures had to be devised to check it.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell's Speech on Finances.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

Examinations for Cadet Midshipmen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1871.

Cadet Midshipmen.

The following candidates for Cadet Midshipmen, in addition to those already published, have successfully passed their examinations before the Medical and Examining Board at the Naval Academy: Cyrus H. Thompson, New Mexico; Benjamin Tappan, Arkansas; James C. Gillmore, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel R. Houser, Indiana; Samuel L. Lafferty, Indiana; Olive Bonet, Ohio; Moses D. Wood, Missouri; Frank E. Batty, Minnesota; Henry G. Chase, Illinois; William G. Cutter, Henry C. Dubois and Lewis W. Refpmeyer, Presidential appointments at large.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

The delegates to the National Commercial Convention from New Orleans bring positive information of the existence of yellow fever in a very malignant form in that city. The number of daily cases thus far has not been large, but unusual fatality has attended them.

Secretary Boutwell's Speech on National Finances.

Secretary Boutwell left for Cincinnati to-night, in company with Jos Stevenson and Comptroller Hartley. The Secretary's speech on national finances is said to be a very elaborate affair, and to be a full exposition of the affairs of the Treasury Department under the present administration.

Removals in the New Orleans Custom House.

The removal of twenty employees in the New Orleans Custom House, at the instance of Collector Casey, ordered at the Treasury Department to-day, has no political significance. These employees are lower grade clerks and laborers, whose removal is rendered necessary by reason of lack of employment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1871.

KU-KLUX DESIGNS—STARTLING NEWS.

Information has been and is daily being received by the War Department from sources entitled to full credit, which, if published, would startle the country as to the extent, designs and formidable character of the Ku-Klux organization. The recent orders of the South Carolina klans, issued in fear of martial law being proclaimed, are but specimens of the Ku-Klux literature. As an evidence of the thoroughness with which they are preparing for some purpose, evidently mischievous and seditious, it is known that for months past the leaders of the Ku-Klux have been engaged in exchanging arms among themselves, so that the owners of bringing gangs or battalions might have uniform arms and strangers be unknown. The military force, of however limited experience, will at once understand the significance of such action.

INFORMAL MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington, with the agents and counsellors of both sides, had an informal meeting at the Department of State today, at which they met, for the first time, in the same secure rooms elsewhere, which they will do in a few days.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

Foul Play at Phillipsburg, Pa.—Body of a Woman Who Died Suddenly Exhumed—Stabs and Bruises Found on Her Body—The Conscience-Stricken Husband Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Pa., September 26, 1871.

Mrs. Chris Erb, of Phillipsburg, this county, died very suddenly on Saturday, the 16th inst., and there being a growing suspicion of foul play, the body was yesterday exhumed, the jury empannelled and eliciting facts likely to convict her husband of having brutally murdered her. Several bruises and stabs were found on her body and head. Mr. Erb, finding that he was about to be detected, or else, as his friends claim, overcome by feelings of shame at being suspected and called upon to answer with such facilities as to give a new impetus to our iron manufactures.

PADUCAH AND PARIS.

The *Cairo and American* says that a project is on foot for building a narrow-gauge railway from Paducah, Ky., to Paris, Tenn., and it is received with much favor along the line of the proposed route.

General.

THE KENTUCKY AND GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD.

This enterprise, recently organized, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, strikes the public mind favorably as to give it an aspect of probable success. The road will start from Newport, Kentucky, (opposite Cincinnati,) and stretching through the intervening counties to Maysville, there take up the line of the Maysville and the Big Sandy road, on which a large portion of the grading and masonry is done. Over this line it will run to the mouth of the Big Sandy, at Catlettsburg, there it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, acquiring at once its part of the trade and all connection with the seaboard. This, however, will not be the case of the road. The company intend to continue it as an independent line from Catlettsburg, near Ashland, Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, across the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and into New Jersey, when, by contract or consolidation with some of the New Jersey roads, it will enter New York city, there forming a line more than one hundred miles shorter than any of the routes from Cincinnati to New York, the Pennsylvania Central being 746 miles, while it is claimed that this new route will reach New York in 640 miles; and it is thought by the friends of the enterprise that by reason of lighter grades and fewer curves the difference in favor of their road will be increased still more. The maximum grade of this road is reported to be 30 feet to the mile, while that of the Baltimore and Ohio is given at 117 feet to the mile. The Board of Directors consists of Wm. Walton, of New York, Richard Peters, of Jefferson, of Newport, Ky., Secretary; Gen. J. C. Frement, of Cincinnati, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; James T. Brady, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. John M. Duke, of Maysville, Ky. At a recent meeting in New York, it was represented that Gen. Banks, who is in Europe, has been entirely successful in negotiating with the English capitalists, who have promised all the aid that is necessary upon a fair showing of earnest and energetic effort on the part of the company and a reasonable chance of success.

The road is also directly interested in the Big Sandy coal fields.

Proposed Pool of Freight Earnings.

The St. Louis *Republican* says it is reported, from an authentic source, that the recent action of the railroad companies of the West in discontinuing outside ticket offices is to be followed up by a further movement to have the earnings of the various roads on and after October 1st, and that if this measure is successful, the freight earnings will also be placed in a common fund for distribution on the basis of the amount of freight carried by each road in the pool. It is claimed that if this arrangement could be so carried out as to reduce the cost of freight to a minimum paying rate, and retain it at a steady figure, it would be more beneficial to consumers than the present uncertain if not fictitious competition. But whether or not a pool has been agreed upon, there is little doubt that it has been determined to advance the rate upon east bound freights at an early day. The advance has already been made at Chicago, and is delayed at St. Louis only because for the moment the bulk of grain is finding an outlet *via* Baltimore.

THE Germantown *Chronicle* criticises the Lincoln statue just erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, as follows: "Abe Lincoln, as we said, was an awkward man, but the posture in which he is here represented is not simply awkward but unnatural, and that it is so is owing chiefly to the meaningless elevation of the right hand, which suggests a writing master grabbing to his class the manner of holding the pen."

CANTATA SOCIETY.

PITTSBURGH, September 25, 1871.

Presbytery of Monongahela.

The Presbytery of Monongahela held a regular meeting in the Union church, Robinson township, yesterday.

Rev. J. C. Boyd, on behalf of Committee, presented the following report in reference to the Eleventh Ward Mission, Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That Presbytery, in view of the success which has attended the labors of the Committee, and the great encouragement which it has given to the members of the committee, who took seats immediately in the rear of the presiding Elder. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hiram Milligan, Rev. Gray, the defendant, with his counsel, Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, and James H. Hopkins, Esq.; the prosecuting Committee, Messrs. Wm. Little, J. N. Hoffstott, Dr. H. Coffey and John Moorhead, together with the counsel for the prosecution, J. W. F. White, Esq., traveling preachers and members of the M. E. Church, and a goodly sprinkling of reporters, were present.

DISCUSSION ON A SECRET OR OPEN TRIAL.

Dr. Dempsey called the Court to order, remarking that one member of the committee had not arrived but would be on hand probably before the organization was completed. He said it was the wish of the church, his desire, and the preference of the friends of the prosecution and defense to have the trial a secret one. He hoped the reporters present would not report anything said in their hearing, while the Court was organizing.

Mr. White (counsel for the prosecution)—I desire to say, Doctor, in behalf of the prosecution, that we never expressed a preference for a secret trial.

Dr. Dempsey—I certainly have in mind recollections that you so expressed yourself to me in a private interview.

Mr. White—I never did sir, because our preference is decidedly in favor of an open trial.

Dr. Dempsey insisted that the gentleman had so expressed himself, but Mr. White strenuously denied it. Mr. Dempsey then stated that he was earnestly opposed to open trial, his wish being that none but the Trustees and members of the church be admitted.

Mr. Hopkins—(Counsel for defense)—I have no opinion or suggestion to offer. We will submit to whatever the Presiding Elder decides in this matter.

Mr. Dempsey—I would now express a preference for a secret trial, and shall so decide.

Mr. White—Mr. Moreland, I remember that on the former trial I asked leave to appoint a clerk, because I cannot conveniently conduct a case and take minutes of the testimony at the same time. We had a talk over the selection of a reporter to take the testimony, on condition that none of it should be published until the end of the trial. I remember nothing whatever, and know I said nothing with regard to a preference for a secret trial, because I am opposed to it.

THE PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE TRIAL.

Dr. Dempsey—It was then the expression favorable to a secret trial was given. At all events it seems to be the wish of the friends that the trial be secret, and I am decidedly in favor of excluding all but the Trustees of the Church and traveling preachers belonging to the Conference. If reporters were on the last trial, the proceedings got into the newspapers and we cannot be too careful this time to guard against such publication.

Mr. White—The reports were furnished to one newspaper at least, by the counsel for the defense.

Mr. Hopkins—In behalf of the defense I deny this. We did not furnish a single item to the papers in reference to the trial.

Mr. White—Mr. Moreland, one of the counsel for the defense in the last trial, he gave the reports to a local morning paper.

Mr. Dempsey—Mr. Moreland is not here to-day, but I think I know that he did not furnish the reports.

Mr. Hopkins—I do hope that this trial will proceed without any insinuation or feelings.

Mr. White—I direct attention to the fact of the publication of the reports of the last trial by a gentleman composing the prosecuting committee.

Dr. Dempsey—We didn't suppose they were instrumental in having the reports published. They were given out by somebody, however.

Dr. Dempsey then made a prayer invoking the blessing of God upon the deliberations of the Court.

THE COMMITTEE OR JURY.

A silence of a few moments now prevailed, after which Dr. Dempsey announced that the members of the committee, who took seats immediately in the rear of the presiding Elder. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hiram Milligan, Rev. Gray, the defendant, with his counsel, Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, and James H. Hopkins, Esq.; the prosecuting Committee, Messrs. Wm. Little, J. N. Hoffstott, Dr. H. Coffey and John Moorhead, together with the counsel for the prosecution, J. W. F. White, Esq., traveling preachers and members of the M. E. Church, and a goodly sprinkling of reporters, were present.

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A silence of a few moments now prevailed, after which Dr. Dempsey announced that the members of the committee, who took seats immediately in the rear of the presiding Elder. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hiram Milligan, Rev. Gray, the defendant, with his counsel, Columbiana county, Ohio; Rev. R. Hamilton, of the Centenary Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. W. R. Pogh, of Bellaire, Ohio; Rev. J. C. Carlisle, of Wheeling. Four members of the committee only were present.

Dr. Dempsey then explained that the committee of five instead of nine, as before, and the fifth gentleman would be on hand in a few moments.

The reporters were then seated, each with a clerk, the defense having a *Chronicle* reporter and the prosecution a *Gazette* reporter, each of them Methodists.

MEMBERS OF CHRIST CHURCH TO BE ADMITTED.

Mr. White—I ask the privilege, in addition to those to be admitted, that the members of the four to-day's members of this Church be admitted to the trial. I can't see why the attendance should be limited to the trustees alone, and I ask that privilege hoping it will be granted.

Mr. Hopkins—We have no objections to offer to the proposition.

Dr. Nesbitt—Only that we shall ask a like privilege.

Mr. White—I presume that, as there is no objection, Dr. Dempsey will grant the request. I will hand in the names of those whose admission I desire.

Dr. Dempsey—I have no objection.

The names were then handed in.

ARRANGEMENT FOR REPORTERS.

Dr. Dempsey—We are now about organized, but as it is nearly time for dinner, I think we had better adjourn until afternoon.

Mr. White suggested that the Court sit in another room, remarking that it being small and a stove and crowd in the room would make it uncomfortable.

Dr. Nesbitt—But there will be no crowd in the room under the rule just adopted.

Dr. Dempsey—Yes, there is.

Dr. Dempsey—We will now adjourn until two o'clock, when we will meet in this room to proceed with the trial, and I want it understood that none but those authorized to admittance will gain an entrance. I have given orders that the door shall be closed, will have a doorkeeper to see that none but those empowered shall be present.

THE TRIAL COMMENCED.

The Court then adjourned until two o'clock, when, having been fully organized in the forenoon, the trial was proceeded to be had.

The seal of secrecy was first put upon each and every individual present and the understanding arrived at that the trial would last, a handsomely reported testimony and proceedings or debate and at the close of the trial furnish the newspapers with copies of the same. Before proceeding a preliminary agreement was made, the charges as substantially published in the Commercial, in the form of affidavit or two read and a statement made by Mr. White, counsel for the prosecution, after which an adjournment was had to meet at 2 o'clock P. M. this past nine o'clock. The testimony adduced during the afternoon had to do with the first of the seven charges and it is asserted the whole mass taken is of little interest in the case, and more important matters will be presented to-day. The defendant, we watches his post well and every precaution possible to bring about a successful hanging of the proceedings until the close of the trial

THE CANTATA SOCIETY.

Are Pittsburghers a Quarter of a Century Behind the Age in Musical Taste?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was particularly pleased at the stand your journal took a few days ago in favor of the Cantata Society; but was particularly astonished at the reply of Mr. Tetedoux. Does he not virtually say in his letter that our citizens are but twenty-five years behind him in musical taste, and that he considers a single concert a sufficient judge of music that it will take us a quarter of a century to learn as much as he knows? Now, I look upon this as almost an insult to our people—at least to those who do, or pretend to, know anything about music. What is meant by the "programmes which, as he considers, were not approved by himself, did not please our people, why, then, did he persist in forcing them on us? The assertion that he could not give a lower grade of music without stultifying himself and the society in the eyes of the people of other cities, is all nonsense. It is for the benefit of the people of other cities, or for the improvement of the members of the Cantata Society that the entertainment of the Musical Union is mainly given? The natural replies to these questions, we should think, would prove good reasons for the failure of the concert.

CANTATA SOCIETY.

PITTSBURGH, September 25, 1871.

Presbytery of Monongahela.

The Presbytery of Monongahela held a regular meeting in the Union church, Robinson township, yesterday.

Rev. J. C. Boyd, on behalf of Committee, presented the following report in reference to the Eleventh Ward Mission, Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That Presbytery, in view of the success which has attended the labors of the Committee, and the great encouragement which it has given to the members of the church and congregation, that the Committee be continued.

Resolved, That Rev. T. H. Hanna and the session of the before church are authorized to effect an organization of this Mission, whenever it may be deemed best.

Resolved, That Presbytery expresses its approbation at the manner in which Brother Knox has conducted the mission, and authorize him to continue the work and supply the mission with preaching as heretofore.

Resolved, That Presbytery earnestly commends this mission to the Executive Committee of the Home Mission Board that it may obtain pecuniary assistance.

Rev. William J. Reid, on behalf of his Committee, in words beautiful and touching, presented the following paper *In Memoriam* of the late, lamented Dr. Grier, for so long a member of Presbytery:

Since our last meeting, one of our members, Rev. Robert Gallagher, D. D., has been removed by death. His faithfulness and ability as a Presbyter, and his devotion and earnestness as a Christian minister during the many years he have been associated together, have made such an impression upon our hearts, that we desire on this our first meeting after the announcement of his death. As a *preacher*, he was gifted in a high degree. His deep piety, his earnestness of the day, gentle and affectionate in encouraging those who were weak in the faith, faithful and solemn in warning the careless, and doctrines of the Gospel, as explained in the subordinate standards of the Church.

As a *Pastor*, he sympathized with those who were suffering; comforting those who were bereaved; cared for and relieved those who were in need; and labored in word and in doctrine as one who must give account.

As a *Presbyter*, he was regular in his attendance at meetings of Church Courts, taking part in the judgment, clear in his convictions, and fully impressed with a deep sense of his responsibility to the King and Head of the Church.

As we will no more hear his voice as a minister, or profit by his counsel as a Presbyter, we give this public expression to the loss we have sustained, but feel that we do not sorrow as those "who have no hope." We believe that he has entered upon the joy of the faithful servant's reward.

As his departure has lessened our number, we feel that those of us who remain should increase in diligence, and we would pray the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers into the gospel field. And as in our mortality, we would be more watchful for the coming of the Son of Man. As we have felt the sorrow of bereavement, we would extend our cordial sympathy to his widow and relatives, whose sorrow must be manifold greater than our own. As we are reminded that before this he has stood before the bar of the Master to render his account, we would accept it as our resolution and prayer, to be "followers of Christ."

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Presbytery adjourned with prayer by Rev. D. T. Kennedy.

Extremely Disorderly.

John Carroll and a young man named Sullivan, who have figured in police circles before, were arrested last night on Wylie street near Fifth avenue for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The arrest ing officers were Messrs. McGovern and Harris, who were considerably abused by the prisoners before they were successfully locked up. Sullivan and Carrol are well deserving of an extended stay at Claremont for their behavior last evening.

THE Grand Fair and Industrial Exhibition at the Keystone Rink, Allegheny, Monday, October 23, will be a grand success.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Projects in Pennsylvania

Late Movements in the Narrow-Gauge Field

Kentucky and Great Eastern Road.

Contracts Let on the Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

SKINNER'S EDDY AND LITTLE MEADOWS.

The Montrose *Republican*, 19th, says: The directors of the Skinner's Eddy and Little Meadows railroad met in Montrose, September 15th, and it is understood that a corps of engineers will be placed on the line to locate the road at once. With the help of outside capital already pledged, and with proper aid and expected support along the line, contracts for the completion of the road will be made at an early day. Whether the western, northern and northeastern connection will be made at Oswego or Binghamton, is a question the interest in those localities must determine. Reaching southward for the anthracite coals of Wyoming Valley, as well as for the softer kinds from the Dushore mines in Sullivan county, and being on the line of a contemplated through route via Williamsport from the southwest to the northeast, there can be no doubt that the enterprise will be a paying one to its projectors, and of immense benefit to the country through which it passes.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says: The York Springs, Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad Company was organized on Monday of last week, by electing Hon. Frederick Watts President, and Messrs. George T. Shearer, C. Bender, Harry McCormick, Thomas B. Bryson, Henry G. Moser and Edward M. Biddle Directors. The Mechanicsburg *Journal* says the building of the road will be commenced at an early date, and the impression is that an effort will be made to connect with the Miramar at Williams's Mill.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN.

The New Castle *Journal* of Saturday says: The latest news from the New Castle and Franklin Railroad subscription paper, was on Tuesday last, when the amount footed up $158,000. On Wednesday at the fair, the committee came down on the country folks, but we have not yet heard the result. It is positively necessary that all should come forward and subscribe, even in small amounts, or the road cannot be started. There are only two projects in the wind in neighboring counties, and it will require the utmost efforts of our citizens to raise the needed amount to start our pet railroads. But the salvation of New Castle requires it, and we can accomplish the end if we persevere.

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-five sections of the Southwestern Pennsylvania

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, Republican candidate for Surveyor General, was in the city yesterday. He was introduced to the members of the County Executive Committee, at their meeting in the afternoon, and gave a very encouraging account of the situation of affairs throughout the State. He has been assigned an important work during the campaign, and is executing it in a most satisfactory manner. He left the city last evening.

THE Democrats of the second legislative district of this city are using every effort to defeat our capidate, Mr. EDWARDS. They are now largely circulating, throughout the district, the full Republican ticket, with the name of Mr. LIDDELL, the Democratic legislative candidate, substituted for that of Mr. EDWARDS. Republican voters must look out for all such frauds, and especially in this city, where the basest means will be employed to defeat our Assemblymen.

THE Republican State Conventions of New York and Massachusetts assemble to-day. It is impossible to predict what will be the upshot of the contest of the rival FENTON and CONKLING factions in the one State, or of the reckless audacity and intriguing of BUTLER in the other. In New York the Republicans have an unlooked for opportunity of rescuing the State from the domination of a corrupt Democracy, and in Massachusetts an unusual chance of putting themselves squarely on the record with respect to the man about whom so many widely different opinions are entertained. We trust the members of both Conventions will bear in mind the important fact that they are called upon by every high interest of patriotism, not to suffer their personal preferences or prejudices to interfere with harmony and unity, or to imperil the chances of success. The best men are always in the end found to be the strongest and most available candidates; and such, we hope, will be the nominees of both Conventions.

A NUMBER of cities are already putting forth their claims for the honor of the next National Republican Convention. The Boston *Traveler* is anxious that it should meet at the Hub, that it may learn what is meant by New England hospitality; while the Baltimore *American* enters a plea for the Monumental City, on the ground that it is "the only city in the Union that has a national reputation for hospitality." With all due deference to the merits of other places we think that the city of Pittsburgh is clearly entitled to the distinction of having the next Convention meet here. The Republican party was born and cradled in this city. Allegheny county is the banner Republican county of the Union. Pittsburgh has never faltered in her devotion to the principles laid down at the Convention held here in 1856, and upon which the platform of the FREMONT nominating Convention was built. No city has a prouder or more unsullied record. No people have poured more lavishly of their blood and treasure in defence of the country. Our coal and iron, our mines, factories and foundries, bore no insignificant part and influence in the war. Without in the least disparaging the claims of other cities, it seems every way fit that here, where the Republican party first saw the light, it should meet in the meridian of its power. The claims of the banner city of Republicanism ask recognition.

THE *Post* continues its advocacy of the passage of a sixteenth Constitutional amendment, abolishing the clause limiting eligibility to the Presidency to citizens of American birth, and in its support of the proposition continues also to illustrate the saying of TALLEYRAND, that language was given for the purpose of enabling men to conceal their thoughts. It would, of course, be impolitic for the *Post* openly to array itself on the side of the ultramontanists; because this country is not Bavaria, and the prediction of Father HECKER has yet some twenty-five years to run before the period set for its accomplishment shall have expired. Within that time much can be wrought, although we do not expect that the progress of the *Post*, and of those for whom it speaks, will be as rapid, nor the results of their activity as thorough as have been the case in Spain; referring to which subject her most distinguished orator recently declared in the Cortes that:

"There is not a single progressive principle which has not been cursed by the Catholic Church. We are a great charnel-house, which stretches from the Pyrenees to the sea of Cadiz, for we have been sacrificed upon the altar of Catholicism. We have no agriculture, we have no industry, we have no learning, through maintaining this intolerance of religion. We have retrograded, not because we are inferior in intelligence and in talent to the Germans or the English, but because they acquired before us the great moral treasure of liberty of thought—because they have not remained, as we did so long, without light in the conscience.

Indeed, it is somewhat doubtful whether the combined efforts of the *Post*, Father HECKER and the great army of ultramontanists by whom at home and abroad they are sustained, will ever result in fully overcoming the unaccountable prejudice of the American people in favor of civil and religious liberty. So long as they hold that a State, to be truly great, should have great moral bonds, a great sense of rights and of duties—but of duties imposed not by "infallible" politico-sacerdotal authority, but by its own reason and conscience—there is, in our judgment, but scant probability that the project of the *Post* will succeed.

MR. JOAQUIN MILLER, "the poet of the Sierras," who has suddenly shot up into the literary firmament like a rocket, perhaps at no distant period to come down like a stick, has written a letter to the *Tribune*, explaining the reason why, in his poem entitled "Kit Carson's Ride," he makes the grizzled pioneer—grand in his self-abnegation and sublime in his simplicity—guilty of the base cowardice of leaving the woman whom he loved to burn to death on the prairie, while he escaped on her horse. He says:

"No sincere, impartial man can read my allusions to Carson and say I have represented him as anything but a true man. The Indian Girl is permitted to perish because it is in the order of things. She represents a race that is passing away. It would have been contrary to the order of things to have allowed her to escape."

Does the poet forget that the first and highest necessity of a man who assumes to speak with the oracular utterance of a Seer, is perfect fidelity to truth—we do not mean that he shall be merely veracious, or careful not to distort the facts of history, but that he shall be leal to the instrinsic spirit and structure of humanity? It may be quite correct, as he further avers, that in all his songs there is not one Indian who survives, but that does not make his libel on the memory of brave KIT CARSON, all compact as he was of the tall virtues of which heroes are built, one whit less foul and calumnious. No "explanation" which the poet may furnish can possibly unsay the central falsehood of his recital, or lift it into the region of what he terms "song." There is no doubt that the poor cheated Aborigines will ultimately be altogether worried out of their fading existence, but for heaven's sake and your own sake, Mr. MILLER, do not lend your rhymes to the chanting of a lie. The first pre-requisite condition of poetic genuis is insight—the faculty of discerning the spiritual truth which lies beneath the sensuous forms of things, and the second is the ability worthily to describe what has reverently been viewed. Judged by this "poem" and by his "explanation" of it, we fear that Mr. MILLER is a deft-worded poetaster rather than a true poet, dowered with the high faculty of creative song. For embodied falsity, even if never so imaginatively used, is not poetry. Neither is Manfredism in a state of decomposition. The stars shine, but so also, sometimes, does decayed vegetable matter.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

One of the most important local improvements now before the public, is the connection of the Point with the northern and southern shores of the Ohio, by means of what is called the Tripartite Bridge. This is an old project, recently revived, under auspices which, it is claimed, will very soon make it a success. Some twenty-five years ago this project was elaborately discussed in the newspapers, and at various times since it has been more or less noticed. About one-third of the old city has been left out in the cold in the race of modern improvements, and this would open a stream of trade and travel to stir up the old Point.

The very site of the ancient forts, Duquesne and Pitt, and all the recollections of the olden time cluster around it. The march of modern improvements has run off upon other great avenues, and left this almost untouched. If, however, this bridge is built, a small park will be secured at the Point, and a much larger one on the old Smoky Island at the northern end, and also an opening secured for residences and manufacturing establishments in the suburbs at its southern and northern ends. In fact, it is a moderate estimate to say that its construction would increase the value of real estate in iis vicinity five times the amount of its capital stock, and then, too, that the capital stock would pay its holders liberal dividends. We have heard one of the most sagacious capitalists, largely interested in the stocks of our present bridges, say that next to the St. Clair Street Bridge, this was the best site around our city, and that a first-class bridge at the Point must pay from twelve to fifteen per cent. upon the cost of its construction. We also happen to know that an engineer in the employ of a large iron bridge building corporation from the East, after a careful examination of the site, said he had no doubt his company would erect this bridge as an investment if the entire control of the charters was surrendered to it. The charter is a liberal one, being the old Pittsburgh bridge charter, and the several supplements, including an important one this last winter. All the restrictions necessary to protect the rights of the public in the navigation of the rivers have been secured by the acts of Congress, and the State Legislature. The only thing now necessary is the subscription of the requisite amount of capital. Bridge stock has always been a favorite investment in Pittsburgh; all our bridges have made handsome dividends—some of them enormous ones. That this one will be an exception we do not believe. A careful study of the map, and the trade and travel ready to pour over it, should remove the doubts of the most cautious capitalists. We understand that the Directors are energetic business men, and in earnest in its construction. Those locally interested should subscribe to its stock; after that Pittsburgh capitalists will take hold of it. If these interests hesitate, then we have no doubt arrangements can be made with some of our bridge building companies to erect it as an investment.

JUST THE WAY IT IS

We have again and again charged that Tammany was the head and front of the Democratic party, and that the men who have so long outraged and defied the people of New York are those upon whom that organization principally relies in all attempts to obtain control of the national administration. Just now the infamies of the Ring smell so strongly in the nostrils of the country that certain of the more sagacious organs of that party pretend to disavow the responsibility of Democracy for the sickening stench—to all appearance utterly unmindful of the fact that in New York the party has undisturbed possession of every branch of the municipal government, and an immense majority of the voters, and that every instance of fraud, peculation, or venality and iniquity thus far dragged to light has had a Democratic origin. But we are content to rest the case on Democratic testimony alone. The New York *World* is the great prompter of the unterrified, and supplies fully nine-tenths of all the counterfeit thunder with which the lesser tragedians of the party reinforce their mock-heroics. Not longer ago than last May that journal, republishing from the Mobile *Register* what it editorially termed "a timely and sensible article on the relations of the National Democratic party to the Democratic organization of New York," said:

"That the enemies of Democracy should concentrate all their resources of skill and of slander to the attack upon the Democracy of New York is perfectly natural. The Democracy of New York have thoroughly and mercilessly beaten them at every point in the control of the greatest, richest and most populous State of the Union. It is a standing satire upon their arrogant and calculated claim to represent the property and the character of the Union that they lie helpless and prostrate in the first city of the New World—the first in enlightenment, in charity, in culture, in enterprise, as well as in numbers and wealth. As New York shames them for the past, and stays them in the present, so the future New York confronts them with a certain fearful looking for of judgment. Perfectly natural then it is, we repeat, that they should shrink from no "refuges of lies" in their efforts to diminish the influence blackening the prestige of New York and her Democracy. . . . Even a cynic might be astounded out of the power to laugh when Tammany is arraigned. . . . Let her rally, then, and fight us with such arms as they can forge. But why should they find allies among those in other parts of the country whose best hopes are bound up with our own, and whose success depends upon their rallying to a support of honest, manly, generous principles, to the support of the victorious columns with which New York to-day threatens the plunderers and plotters intrenched about the Capitol of the nation?"

Here is the case plainly stated, and the responsibility fully and frankly avowed. The proved multitudinous and measureless iniquities of Tammany are not only admitted to be constituent parts of Democratic practice and purpose in its thief's conspiracy against the nation, but the hopes of the party at large are declared to be "bound up" with those of Tammany, and the honest members of the party are invoked to lend their "generous co-operation" to the swindlers, on the sole ground that they must rise or sink together. Let no man hereafter assert that Tammany and Democracy are distinct and separate entities. They are bone of bone, blood of blood and flesh of flesh—as the bold, proud boast of the recognized and authoritative organ and exponent of both proves. Do the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania feel like "rallying" to the support of such shameless wickedness?

THE CONSPIRACY AVOWED.

WADE HAMPTON, whom in 1868 the *World* called the successor of CALHOUN in the affections of South Carolina, and who at the last Democratic National Convention used the following language—"I want you all to register an oath * * if there is a majority of white votes that you will place SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them"—has written a letter to his fellow rebel, General HILL, advising the Southern States to abstain from taking any part in the next Convention, for the reason that the presence of Southern delegates would probably injure "the prospect of a Democratic triumph; and that since the Northern Democracy will have to bear the burden of the Presidential fight, it is only fair that they should choose the field and select the standard bearers. "Of course," he adds, "in pursuing this policy we should take care to have our conduct and motives fully understood by our Northern friends." Without a doubt, General HAMPTON. And we suspect that the honest and loyal masses whom by implication you term your Northern enemies, will also exercise a similar care in the premises. What these "motives" are let the people of Pennsylvania judge from the past record of the man who speaks. Defeated before in his open threat to overthrow the amendments and the legislation had under them, on the ground that they were "revolutionary, null and void," he purposes if possible to accomplish by strategy what he could not effect by a show of resistance. But let it be remembered that the same object is inflexibly pursued. The "motive" is to help the Northern Democracy to obtain power by concealment of its actual views and purposes, that when it is obtained itself may wield it openly. It supplements and illustrates the late declaration of JEFF. DAVIS, that—

"The South is only waiting. The cause for which we fought must triumph. Our policy is to watch the current of events, and when our friends at the North are ready to help us we will help them. They will give us what we want, and we shall put them in power."

What have the people of the Keystone State to say to this programme, which—it should be remarked—is in nowise inconsistent with the declarations of Democracy in Pennsylvania, except that the arch-rebel frankly avows what, under a thin varnish, some of his "friends" in this State endeavor for the time being to hide?

FREE EDUCATION CONTINUED.

At what period of a man's life does the obligation of the State to furnish him with the agencies and opportunities of educational and intellectual advancement cease? That the State acknowledges itself to be to a certain extent responsible for the education of its masses is shown in its public school system. But at what boundary does education, or the desire for education, stop? It cannot with propriety be claimed that the youths of fourteen or sixteen who leave our public schools are in any adequate or accurate sense educated. At that age they have indeed acquired only the primary elements of instruction. Their education has only just begun, and can only be completed by the after-study and acquisition of years. But perhaps not more than one-tenth of the children in attendance on our public schools are subsequently sent to college. Nine-tenths of the youth of the land, of both sexes, receive no other formal instruction than that which is conveyed through the medium of the public schools. The question then is, has the State acquitted itself of its obligations in affording them the mere rudiments of education, or is it bound to continue it fostering care? If so, in what manner? The answer is that the system of free public schools should be supplemented by a system of free public libraries; that the education of the masses can only be completed by giving them unrestricted and attractive access to free libraries; and that, if the State is competent to establish and maintain the one, it is also competent to establish and support the other. Neither can it be disputed that what is true of public schools is also and equally true of public libraries—both need legislative recognition and appropriation; since while certain portions of the community will always prefer private academies and private libraries, those which are intended for popular and unrestricted use demand for their efficiency more fixed and permanent sources of income than private endowment or donation afford. This competency of the State granted, the only remaining question is whether it is not also morally bound?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Under Congressional invitation, each of the old thirteen States is to send statues of two of its great men in the times which tried men's souls to stand in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of Washington. Rhode Island has already sent statues of Roger Williams and the Quaker General Greene, and now Connecticut has her contribution. Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, ready for transportation.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* has discovered "how to see under water." He had occasion to examine the bottom of a small boat, which purpose he constructed a float out of inch plank, sufficient to buoy him up. Through the center of this float he cut a hole and placed a blanket over it, when he was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discovered and picked up. He is satisfied that, where the water is sufficiently clear the method could be successfully used in searching for lost bodies and articles, and suggests that it be fitted on the sea. "With a craft like the Great Eastern," he adds, "where an observatory could be placed at the bottom, with sufficient darkness, by the aid of glasses we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, the same as we can survey the starry heavens at midnight.

The Chicago experiments are in progress with a view to utilizing, in a practical way, compressed atmospheric air as a motor for the propulsion of heavy vehicles. A dummy, constructed to draw two or three heavy laden cars, is said to have performed satisfactorily upon trial a few days ago, going upon a street car track at the rate of a mile in three and a half minutes. The machinery of the dummy consists of one tank, constructed of boiler iron, and tested to a pressure of 160 pounds, connected with a small tank, which, in turn, is connected with a couple of cylinders, acting as in a steam engine. The larger tank is filled from an air pump, and a reverse regulates the amount of air let into the smaller tank. The amount required for running the machine is only twenty pounds. The company making the experiments, in a comparative estimate of the cost between running a street car line with horses and compressed air, give the proportion as six to one in favor of the latter.

It is now said that Utah, besides affording large quantities of silver-bearing ores of many varieties, is also turning out much copper ore of a high grade and excellent quality. Large shipments of this ore from the Tintic district have essayed forty per cent. of metal; and as the deposits are extensive, they will be likely to supply a large traffic.

At the National Convention of locomotive engineers held at St. Louis last week, the Grand Master, in the course of an address, made the rather startling assertion that more than one-half the accidents on the railroads throughout the country are due to the men that habitually use intoxicating drinks. He claimed that no fireman should be promoted unless he has proper qualifications to make a good reliable engineer, and no man can be such unless he is honest, industrious, of temperate habits, and is fully conversant with the workings of a locomotive.

A North Carolina newspaper states that in consequence of the foolish prediction concerning a tidal wave, the people living along the coast are holding prayer meetings night and day, hoping thus to avert the supposed impending calamity. Many are joining the church, and a general religious feeling prevails.

From all accounts there is no greater average of failure among the diamond seekers of South Africa than among the gold hunters of Australia and California. The only danger would seem to be that of a serious diminution, from these profuse discoveries, of the commercial value of the gems; but this result, although often predicted, has never in any material degree happened to gold, the fear may prove equally delusive as regards diamonds.

In India a tramway with a single rail has been lately introduced. The carriages, in addition to the ordinary wheels, have two others, which are hung low and which run upon the central rail and take all the weight. The ordinary wheels are used for balancing the carriage and to run on the ground. This kind of road costs only one-half as much as the ordinary railways. The power required for draught is vastly less than that on common roads.

If is feared by many, who are best posted in the matter, that another strike is imminent throughout the Schuylkill mining region, unless the operators make some special arrangement or terms with their respective miners during the winter. Judging from the present aspect of affairs here, your readers need not expect lower prices for coal this year than now exist.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is authority for the important statement that the great New York pilferer Tweed, is the original author of the slang saying, "You know how it is yourself." It is hoped that the editor will continue his researches.

It appears that the gallows has, during the present year, been introduced in Japan. The consideration of the people, in view of the fact, is said to be quite appalling, and it is hard to tell what the result of it may be. We hope that it will not be as favorable to murderers there as it is in this country.

A Minnesota letter says: We have scarcely any twilight in the evenings of these spoiling days. The sun goes down in the west and leaves behind him for a few minutes, perhaps, brilliant, changing hues upon the beautiful, scattered clouds that adorn his setting. Then the bright light passes away, and the pallor of the twilight merges gradually into the shadow of night. Probably the reason of this is to be found in the absence of woodland, and the level surface of the country—possibly, also, in the pure, clear atmosphere of this region, nearly a thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Several hundred cocoons have been shown at the Cincinnati Exposition. They come from Asia, Africa, Europe and the United States, and include some of the hardy breed of silk worms that feed on the ailanthus, the oak and the Osage-orange. This is the work of J. Q. A. Warren, a representative and correspondent of the "Land and Water," of London, England, and is probably the best of the kind ever shown in the United States.

The Savannah *News* of the 21st says: It was feared by many that the storms which prevailed during the past month along our coast and inundated the rice fields, had nearly destroyed the crop. It appears, however, from the receipts by the steamer San Antonio, which arrived here yesterday, that the new crop along Sicilla river promises a very fair yield. The steamer brought 1,000 bushels from the plantation of Gen H. W. Briggs.

PERSONAL.

The London *Athenæum* pays this compliment to Ralph Waldo Emerson: Mr. Emerson is, perhaps, the only lecturer in the United States whose addresses, if printed as delivered, could be regarded as a contribution to literature—could, indeed, be read with patience by a cultivated mind. Half-educated men and women rush through the land without anything of their own to say; hence of course every effort, however an idea, but they are content to utter, with various degrees of success and popularity, what they derive from others.

Robert Von Mohl, one of the most prominent German publicists living, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as Doctor of Laws on the 27th of August, on which occasion the juridical faculty of the University of Tubingen, by which title degree was conferred, renewed his diploma, and dedicated a festival pamphlet to him. He was born in Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, August 17, 1799.

According to a London correspondent, a ritualistic clergyman recently had a confessional built in his church after the Roman pattern, where, in a dim recess, kneeling before a pictured crucifix, his penitent could whisper in the ear through a discreet grating. One day sitting at dinner with his wife, and while a female servant was waiting on the table, he said: "My dear, I heard a most extraordinary story this morning in the confessional," and went on to relate the interesting particulars. The girl who was waiting listened, turned pale, and rushed from the room. It was her confession the ritualistic father confessor was telling his wife.

The will of the late A. A. Champion, of Rochester, New York, whose wealth is supposed to have been several millions, has been placed with the Surrogate. He bequeaths one-half of all his real and personal property to the American Bible Society, not being under the control or direction of any sectarian denomination. The remainder of his property, with the exception of $1,000, he bequeaths to the Presbyterian Society for Foreign Missions, to be under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The $1,000 excepted he bequeaths to Mrs. Susan Edwards. The testament will be contested.

Grace Greenwood, in one of her interesting letters for the far west speaks of a lady, Mrs. Abbott, who "was once a passenger in a stage coach which was attacked on the plains by a band of chivalrous Cheyennes. She escaped, with several arrows sticking in her arms and shoulders. These romantic mementoes, these primitive reliks, should doubtless have prompted her and her friends to deal gently with the erring red man, but I don't think they did."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most instructive and, in every way, most satisfactory papers that have appeared in connection with the Darwinian controversy is Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace's essay on "The Action of Natural Selection on Man." It consists of two parts, I. "The Development of Human Races under the Law of Selection, as Applied to Man." 2. "The Limits of Natural Selection as Applied to Man." To Wallace, as most readers probably are aware, belongs the credit of discovering simultaneously with, or a little before Darwin, the natural law by the promulgation and illustration of which the latter has acquired such extensive fame. In reference to the extent and application of the theory to the human race Wallace holds views somewhat different from Darwin's, and more accordant with common well established opinions. Written, of course, with admirable completeness of knowledge, this little essay is also marked by a lucidity of statement and style, not characteristic of all the writings lately devoted to the same general subject. It forms one of the Yale "University Series," and is published by Chatfield & Co., of New Haven. On sale at the store of S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

"The Duration and Nature of Future Punishment by Henry Constable, A. M., Prebendary of Cork," is a careful and thorough discussion by a competant scholar, of the subject denoted by the title. It is reprinted from the second London edition, with notes and some additions by C. L. Ives, M. D., who, we believe, is a professor in Yale College. The doctrine maintained in the pamphlet is, that the wicked, after the final judgment are to be destroyed by the fiat of the Almighty, and that only the righteous are destined to immortality. Without expressing any opinion concerning the success or failure of the author in his attempt, we may say that his tract is marked by an earnest spirit of inquiry and by reverence for the authority of the Scriptures. Chatfield & Co., New Haven. S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Some weeks ago we made brief mention of the first volume of "The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham, Written by Himself." The life of such a man as Brougham is necessarily very interesting, and a liberal curiosity must prompt every intelligent reader to seek for all accessible knowledge concerning his career. Besides the interest attaching to the personal character and acts of the man, this volume possesses the interest belonging to the famous trial of Queen Caroline, a considerable portion of the volume being taken up with letters written at the time, in which the entire history of that stormy affair is traced in minute detail. As a revelation of royal and aristocratic profligacy and meanness, the narrative is edifying to republicans. But this is only one of the subjects about which the book imparts information, valuable to every student of English history.

The following passage which must have been written before 1863, as we learn from a note appended to the volume, reads now somewhat like a prophecy. Having mentioned the sudden subsidence of the loyalty with which the French people seemed to regard the first Napoleon, Brougham says:

"I may add that the surprise I then felt at the conduct of the French people, was much modified when I afterwards, during a long residence in France, acquired a more intimate knowledge of the national character and of its distinguishing attributes—vanity and fickleness; a knowledge that has impressed me with the strong conviction that the day may come—*actual et tempus erunt* when Napoleon's successor may, by dynastic aspirations by no means unnatural, or, more probably by insane attempts at territorial aggrandizement, end his life a captive in a foreign prison, despite the substantial benefits he has conferred upon his country, may find himself, like his mighty predecessor, abandoned, vilified and forgotten." p. 99

Harper & Brothers. W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue.

We are not and never have been admirers of the historical labors of Mr. John S. C. Abbott. Truth is evidently a quite secondary consideration with him, while the picturesque and the piquant have irresistible attractions for him, partly because he is himself still dominated by childlike curiosity, and partly because in his explorations of the past he is animated by a lively desire to find material, which, skilfully or unskilfully elaborated, he can turn to a saleable article. It must be admitted that he generally succeeds well in his object, as is proved by the wide and profitable circulation of his books. His last performance in the "History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great," which first appeared as a serial in *Harper's Magazine*. This is undoubtedly Mr. Abbott's *magnum opus*, the monument of his immortality. There would not be much boldness in the prediction, that it will be sought for and read by great multitudes of the class for whom it was written, during a couple of generations. Carlyle's peculiar style cannot be said to be extensively popular, and his Life of Frederick, in six volumes, of five hundred pages each, is too big a book for the present busy age. Mr. Abbott has picked out of Carlyle's work a considerable portion of those interesting passages, for the sake of which alone superficial readers are wont to hunt through its pages. Guided by Carlyle's references, he has also consulted contemporary memoirs for anecdotes merely alluded to, or refused by the great historian as certainly or probably false. In a word, Mr. Abbott has made a book about the great King which consists entirely of narratives adapted to the taste of readers of the magazines. Concerning the exactness of its details in reference to battles, whether of war or diplomacy, we do not feel competent to speak with confidence, after such an examination as we have been able to make. Everything has been done by the publishers to render the book attractive to the eye and easy to read. Well furnished with maps, plans of battles and various pictorial illustrations, it is really one of the most beautiful volumes lately issued from the American press, Harper & Brothers. W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue.

"Light Science for Leisure Hours" is a series of familiar essays on scientific subjects, natural phenomena, etc., by Richard A. Proctor, B. A. Camb., F. R. A. S., author of "Other Worlds than Ours," and one or more of the author's former works, "The Sun," "Other Worlds than Ours," etc., will certainly desire to read these essays. Though they have already appeared in English newspapers and reviews, they will be fresh to most Americans. Mr. Proctor is an enthusiast in science who writes on subjects in which he is himself deeply interested, and his style is as fresh, lively and vigorous as his views are often novel and startling. "In preparing these essays," he says, "my chief object has been to present scientific truths in a light and readable form, clearly and simply, but with an exact adherence to the facts as I see them." As a popular expounder of science Mr. Proctor has established a high reputation in England, while original speculations of his, regarded as questionable when first published, are now generally accepted as true. D. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 125 Liberty street.

Professor Tyndall is already so well known and so much admired in this country as a writer on scientific subjects that he will probably have no difficulty to find countless readers. In his "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" the distinguished physicist appears in a new character; at any rate in a character with which American readers are less familiar. Most of them probably know that he has been the great climber, and a few of them may have read some of his Alpine adventures in the English magazines. But in this volume we have a long series of papers in which Mr. Tyndall describes a succession of journeys among ahil over those mountains in whose phenomena he made his earliest books was connected.—"Glaciers of the Alps." It is difficult to describe Alpine scenery in a manner to enable the untravelled reader to understand perfectly the difficulties and perils of the climber. Most readers of such adventures have probably been thrilled through mere sympathy, by hazards of which, from the vagueness of the narration, they were able to form no distinct notion. Professor Tyndall's book is free from this defect, and the author's admirable description is frequently aided by pictorial illustrations. It is, however, something more than a mere collection of narrations, and contains notes on ice, glaciers, color of sea water and other interesting subjects. D. Appleton & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 125 Liberty street.

"The Student's Elements of Geology," by Sir Charles Lyell, is a completely new treatise on the subject carefully adapted to the wants of beginners. The science, is, however, treated with such fullness as to satisfy those readers who may happen to be already acquainted with its leading principles. The book is beautifully printed on good paper, and illustrated throughout with well executed wood cuts. No other work on geology seems so well calculated to satisfy the curiosity of the general reader. Harper Brothers. W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue.

T. B. Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, publish in a compact, convenient form the short treatises of A. B. Monteith, Esq., on the principal languages of Europe. The purchaser of this volume has an easy introduction to each of the following languages: French, German, Spanish, Latin and Italian. The object of each of these treatises is to enable the student to study and learn without a master the language of which it gives the elements. On sale at J. W. Pittock's.

D. Appleton & Co. continue their neat and cheap editions of the works of Charles Dickens. "Dombey and Son" and "Oliver Twist," in one volume with the "Uncommercial Stories," are now on sale, well printed and well bound. This edition places these delightful books within reach of the poorest. R. S. Davis A Co., 125 Liberty street.

"The Clyfords of Clyfe" is a new novel by the author of "Carlyon's Year" and some other stories of recognized merit. The "Clyfords of Clyfe" is spoken of by the London *Examiner* as "a story of the most exciting and absorbing interest." It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and is sold in Pittsburgh by J. W. Pittock, Fifth Avenue, opposite postoffice.

Other novels of recent publication now on our table are "Sarcheden; A Legend of the Great Queen," by G. Q. Mcivile; "Almost Faultless; A Story of the Present Day," by the author of "A Book for Governesses;" "Mrs. Hermione; A Story." All these published by D. Appleton & Co., and sold by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. "For Lack of Gold," by Charles Gibbon, author of "Robin Gray." Harper & Brothers. "Lilian; or, Did She Do Right?" by Martha Farquharson, published by Evans & Co., Philadelphia. "Our Cousin from India" is a pleasant story for young girls, by the author of "John Halifax." Harper & Brother. These last three books are sold by W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue.

In reply to the address of welcome at Covington, Gen. Grant said: "I am glad to be with you and to see that you all are cheerful and prosperous. I am equally gratified to know that your ovation was not shown by a single political party, but by the members of both organizations. He said it would be his object so long as he held office to be regarded as the President of the whole people; that there would be no reason why the party in the minority should not receive the same protection and enjoy the same privileges as the party in power."

THE tax of $6 per dozen quart bottles on all compounded preparations which contain less than fifty per cent. proof spirits induced the blackberry wine manufacturers to alter the mode of preparing that article so as to escape the heavy tax. They allowed it to ferment after the addition of proof spirits to enter into its composition, and then paid a tax, as distilled spirits, of fifty cents a gallon. They still keep up this process of manufacturing their wine and brandy, and the internal revenue officers have as yet discovered no violations of law.

THE case of Mrs. Wharton, a Baltimore letter states, has not yet been fixed for trial. She will probably be called up for arraignment before the Criminal Court in a week or two. There are no new phases in her history. She continues to enjoy fair health. Her daughter remains with her, steadily, in jail. Insanity will not be pleaded. Her counsel feel confident of success without resorting to such a plea.

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The Attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is especially invited to their Large Stock of

MEN AND BOYS'

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Which will be cut in quantities to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

Black and Colored Alpacas

AND

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Special Bargains in All Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Laces, Ribbons, and full line of Small Wares.
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Every article in our Store is marked in PLAIN figures, and at the Lowest Market Prices, hence, any one can buy as cheap as the most expensive buyer.

In addition to our Low Prices, we show our Goods freely, whether you wish to purchase or not.

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N. B.—We have engaged the services of an experienced Dressmaker, and are prepared to make up Goods to Order in the Best Style and at moderate prices. Good assortment of Velveteens, Beaver and Waterproof Garments a hand, very cheap.

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A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

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Will Reopen WEDNESDAY, September 20.

Reference is made to the following Pittsburgh patrons: James M. Cooper, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Col. J. McD. Crosson, J. McM. King, Esq.

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For Circulars apply to CHAS H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh

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CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHTEEN PER CENT.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, September 26, 1871.

The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase three millions of bonds yesterday, foreshadows the earnest policy of the Secretary in keeping the money market at the great financial center in an easy condition for the balance of the fall season. It will prevent artificial attempts to produce stringency, and will be a security for regaining his ascendancy over the gold clique, it is expected that we shall have a steadier money market at the East, although the active demand for money has advanced the rates to a sharp pitch and to near 7 per cent. The *Tribune* says: Our New York banks evidently carried their summer expansion of loans too far. The work of curtailment ought to have commenced with the first evidences of a weakness of lawful money's more than a fortnight ago. The rise in interest would then have been gradual. But the delay until comparatively a sudden demand for nearly or suddenly doubled the value of money to the brokers, and made 7 ₰ cent. the minimum rate to the merchants in a single week. The mistake is not without its early remedy. The banks, if wise, will now get into line as soon as possible by reducing their call loans (and thus indirectly their deposits) to correspond with the gold notes and greenbacks which they hold in reserve, within the rule of 25 ₰ cent. all round. Many of them, and especially some of the local banks that are not heavily, though in comity to their National bank neighbors morally bound to respect this rule, will find out of line, and until such loose banking is corrected there can be no substantial confidence in the city banks, nor need it be wondered at that speculators take advantage of the exposed situation to lock up both gold and greenbacks in private coffers, and by hypothecation in the Trust Companies, so that the lawful money averages at bank may be made to look as short as possible.

—The local loan market is without noticeable change, and has not been affected by the spasms in monetary affairs at the Eastern centers. We hear no complaints of either scarcity or closeness in money matters here, and the banks and private discount houses are able to accommodate their customer applicants liberally.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 57 Smithfield street:

Pittsburgh Gas Company	100 25
Citizens' National Bank	71 50
Exchange National Bank	74 00
Federal Insurance Company	19 00

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 26, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	93	93	92	92	92	92
Do. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Reading	113	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Hudson						
Mich. Cent			119			
Lake Shore	106½	106	106	106	106½	106½
Illinois Cent						
Clev. & Pitts	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
C. & N. W	89½	89½	89¾	89½	89½	89½
Do. pref						
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. pref	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Tol. & Wabash	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Miss	42½	42½	42	42½	42½	42½
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref						
N. J. Central						
Canton	77½	77½	77½	77½		
W. U. Tel	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Adams Ex	65½		65½		65½	
Wells, F.	24½		24½		24½	
American Ex	50		50		50	
U. S. Ex	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Gold						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	47
Catawissa preferred	47
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Cameden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	56½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, as well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have few changes to note in the general tone and character of the markets. Prices have been ruling uniform for some days, with occasional variations. We have some changes to note in bacon and provisions, lard and lard oil, which will be noted in the proper place below. It will also be noticed that cheese is still going up. Sugars have been slightly reduced in prices. Carbon oil has slightly advanced. Flour and grain are unchanged in price. Jersey sweet potatoes are lower. Quinces are higher and sell at $5 00@6 00 ₰ bbl. New western cranberries have put in an appearance and sell at $10@11 ₰ bbl. Flour is unchanged in price and a fair local demand reported. Good butter is scarce and in demand. The poultry market is glutted and prices are nominal. The potato and apple market is overstocked. Peaches fit for canning are scarce and in demand. The fruit and vegetable market is still well supplied.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction charged.

APPLES—The market is overstocked. Receipts since our last report 602 bbls. The bulk of the receipts are ordinary, which sell at $1 50@2 00 ₰ bbl. Choice lots will bring $2 50@3 00.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, 7 ton, $5 00.

ASHES—Common at 4c@4½c; refined 4½@4½c; potash 7½@7½c; pearl 8½@9c.

BEANS—Choice white navy in demand and sell readily at quotations, $2 00@2 50 ₰ bush being the ruling rates.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts 2,000 pieces. We quote reported sales in store trade, jobbing quotations as follows: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 17½@18c; second quality do 16½@17c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9½@9¾c; ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11½c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8@8½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in kegs, 11½@11¾c.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES—We are reported sales at 9c ₰ lb. The supply is light.

DRIED FRUIT—There are but few new dried peaches and apples in market, and prices are difficult to quote.

EGGS—We are reported sales at 23c@25c ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Saleratus $6 00@6 50; sal soda $1 75; soda $3 25@3 50; 1-2 can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ₰ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50@5 00; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 25; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for choice table butter, which comes in slowly. We quote choice roll at 26@28c ₰ lb; common to medium 14@16c; extra fancy lots command higher rates. Receipts to-day, 2,000 lbs.

CRANBERRIES—New western are selling at 10@11c ₰ ⅞.

CEMENT—Beesin's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ ton.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short do 17c; moulds 12c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—There are reports have fallen off, being only 174 boxes against 903; prices are higher, and still the market is active. We quote Ohio factory 13½@14c; Ohio Goshen 11@12c; Ohio Factory 10@11c; Dairy butter per lb.

CARBON OIL—There has been an advance in prices, and we are reported sales of standard brands at 24c ₰ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00, and Philadelphia $5 00.

EGGS—The supply is fully up with the demand; fresh sell at 26@27c ₰ doz.

FLOUR—There is no change in prices either by mills or shorts. There is an active demand reported, not only for home consumption, but for shipment abroad. The rulings of the market are as follows: National Mills and Wheeling $5 95; Pan Handle (Southern amber) $7 25; Morning Glory (red winter wheat) $6 85; Iron City $6 85; Stores—Choice brands of western, $7 25 ₰ bbl; good, $7; Minnesota, $7 00; Wisconsin, $6 75. The receipts for the past four days were 3,000 bbls, 1,785 bbls.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very active. Crushed, powdered and granulated sugars have been reduced ½c ₰ lb. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 20½c; strictly prime 19½@20c; prime 19@19½c; good 18½@19c; fair 18@18½c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; prime $1 25; good 90c@$1; fair 75@80c; good use 65@70c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good use 75@80c. Japan fancy $1 25; prime 90c@$1; fair 75@80c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 12½c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12c; C yellow 11½c.

Raw Sugar—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 62c; do prime 64c; do choice 70c@75c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½@8¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer A 70c; amber 65c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; sugar-house 50@52c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye for the past forty-eight hours:

Corn sacks	1,647
Wheat sacks	2,305
Barley sacks	1,200
Rye sacks	1,200
Oats sacks	2,845

There was a full attendance at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning. The sales, however, were not extensive and mostly on private terms. Following were the operations:

1 car red ♥ boat..... private terms.
1 car white ♥ boat..... private terms.
1 car white Ohio free in elevator..... $2 00 ₰ 100.
2 cars eight grassed hay to arrive..... private terms.
400 bu red wheat..... private terms.
The tendency of prices of wheat is upward, though there are not quotably higher. Sales of red wheat are reported as high as $1 83 ₰ bushel, while $1 80 is the ruling figure. A sale of one car load of white wheat is reported at $1 85. Corn continues firm and unchanged in price. We are reported sales black oats at 45c ₰ bushel, mixed at 43@44c; prime white 46@47c. The probabilities are that oats will advance in price, hence there is a better demand at current rates. Corn—Prices unchanged, with rather more inquiry. Mixed shelled, per car load, 65@66c ₰ bushel. Rye is in good demand at prices quoted. The receipts are light and the demand active. Barley—No. 1 spring is worth 90@92c ₰ bush; fall 80@90c. Receipts increasing.

HAY—We are reported sales on wharf and track at $25@26 ₰ ton; wagon lots sell at various prices.

HOPS—The arrivals of new 1871 are on the increase. We quote as follows: Old 30c@35c@40c; new 17@18c. The latter is coming in slowly.

HIDES—Sales at 7½@8½c.

HOMINY—Green salted 10c@11c; green butchers 8c; Green salted kip 14c@16c; dry salted 16@18c.

HONEY—There is a better demand, and sales are made in regular way at 25@30c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky fetches $165 ₰ 500; dressed 12½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 72@75c; No. 2 60c. Cincinnati and Chicago extra No. 1 78@80c; No 2 66@68c per gallon.

POTATOES—The market is oversupplied. Sales of peachblows at 60@65c per bushel; Jersey sweets $2 50@3 00 ₰ barrel; Early Rose $3 00@3 50 ₰ barrel.

ONIONS—The demand is improving; sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₰ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 05; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₰ bushel.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of fair sized spring, by the coop, at 75@80c ₰ pair; old 70@75c. The market is overstocked.

PEACHES—Prime, preserving are scarce, and find ready sale. Sales at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bush.

QUINCES—There has been a still further advance and we are reported sales at $5 00@6 00 ₰ bush.

CIDER—Prime fresh sweet cider $7 00@7 00 per barrel.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13c@16c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 10c; wrapping, rag, 4½@6c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4½c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—Prices are unchanged and demand moderate. Sales at 4c@4½c ₰ lb.

ROOTS—Ginseng—Sales ₰ lb cash $1 50; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $5 00 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—Timothy $2 50@3 50; clover seed $7 00; flax $1 80 ₰ bush.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₰ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₰ bbl.

WILLOWS—Kentucky tie.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at 90c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 07; rye and corn $1 07@1 75 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation, and may be said to be moving along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. Dealers are still inclined to purchase very sparingly. This, however, has been the situation for some time. In fact no quotations in prices would no doubt be very acceptable to those that are engaged in trade. The oil business don't present a very rosy appearance.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates for the various deliveries: Spot 10c; S. O. all year 11½c; B. O. all year 12½c; Parkers $4 00; Lower Creek $4 50; Oil City $4 90@5 05 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions for any delivery. We give the quotations, as follows: September 24½@; October, first half, 24½c; last half 24¾c; November 24½@.

For latest of all dispatches see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—The Titusville *Courier* of the 26th says: The market continues firm and advancing, with holders so confident of a continuation of the movement that they are very firm in their demands, and purchasers are compelled to concede whenever any oil is secured. At the close the upper road market is much stronger than the lower, but both were firm and we look for a further advance tomorrow. The following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot..... $4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot..... 4 70
1,000 bbls lower road, Church Run, spot..... 4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, Church Run, spot..... 4 80
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity, spot..... 4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, merchantables, spot..... 4 83
500 bbls lower road, merchantables, spot..... 4 85
2,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity, spot..... 4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, merchantables, regular..... 4 80
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., October..... 4 70
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., November..... 4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot..... 5 05
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, regular..... 5 05

NEW YORK, September 26.—Crude in bulk very strong at 14½c; refined held at 24½@25c; spot and Sept. 24½; cargo of 2,500 bbls rumored sold at 24½; cases 29c; Philadelphia delivery more active and prices steady; sales 500 bbls refined in bond; also 1,000 bbls last half Oct. 24½; 5,000 bbls first half Oct. 25c.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Nominal market and nothing doing at $4 67½.

OIL CITY, September 26.—The oil market is firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 82½ to $4 85; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 05 to $5 07½; regardless $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 26.—Quiet market at $4 90.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—The market is firm; No 6 W 24 @ 24½; new 24½; crude, first half 24½; last half 24¾c; cases 28c; crude 13½c.

ROUSEVILLE, September 26.—Market firm at $4 25 to $4 95.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 5 P. M.—September 25½@25¾; November 24½@24¾; December 24½@24¾; December 24¾@25c; crude 13½c; sales 2,000 September at 25½c; 1,000 bbls Dec. at 25c; 2,000 October at 25½c; 2,000 bbls 24½c; 1,000 November at 24¾c; 3,000 B. O. first half October at 5-16; 4,000 S. O. first half October 24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Crude 13½@14c; refined September 24½@24¾c; October 24½@24¾c; last half 24¾c asked; November to December 24½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 26.—Market quiet and firm at $4 60.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Market dull and inactive; prices are held firm on part of seller, with less unwillingness on the part of buyers to meet their views. Prices nominally 24¼@, with 24½ bid. Futures easier. Crude—holders firmer at 14½@14¾c. No sales.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 26.—Market quiet at $4 90@4 95. No sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 26.—Market quiet and firm at $4 60.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market very firm, and nothing done yet; Church Run held firm at $4 82½; 44 @5; upper creek held at $4 82½@4 85.

HUMPERVILLE, September 26.—Market firm at $4 85 to 4 90.

OIL CITY, September 25.—Market active and firm; Oil City held at $5 05; lower road at $4 80 to $4 85.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
P Hoberman	Tarentum Oil Works	80
Thos King	National Oil Works	80
Thos King	Lilly Oil Works	214
Bates & G	Brilliant Oil Works	240
Bates & G	Diamond Oil Works	120
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
H. M. Richards	Reno Oil Works	80
T P Miller	Excelsior Oil Works	154
T P Miller	Lilly Oil Works	154
J K Barton	Leo Oppenheim	154
T P Miller	Leo Oppenheim	154
T P Miller	W J Kelly	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Tarentum Oil Works	204 National Oil Works	826
Lilly Oil Works	124 National Oil Works	320
Standard Oil Works	228 Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Excelsior Oil Works	154 Leo Oppenheim	154
W J Kelley	74	
Total, 5 bbls		2,644

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, September 25, 1871.

P Weissenberger, 96 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 364 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
H W U Tweddle, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 208 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Sons, 113 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
John Frisch, 165 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.
Total shipments..... 896

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Elkins, Ely & Co, 50 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lippincott & Lyons, 108 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Hamlin & Waring, 22 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments..... 408

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 26, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle both yesterday and to-day were very heavy, every yard being full and more coming. In quality the arrivals are common. The number of buyers in attendance was not quite as large as usual. Advices from the East are bad, and a corresponding effect is felt here. As yet but very few cattle have changed hands, although buyers are holding at prices 1c lower than last week. The few sales that have been made were to New York and country buyers, Philadelphia not taking any. The general tone and feeling is bad, and prices will undoubtedly go lower if the receipts are heavy the balance of the week, as the offerings are at present largely in excess of the demand. There has been no really prime cattle offered, and it is almost impossible to tell what they would bring; but as the arrivals are all of the lower grades, we do not think they are good enough for the name during the month common. The following are the rates current today: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, 5½ to 5¾c ₰ lb; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, 5 to 5c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, 4¾ to 4¾c; stock steers and cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs, 3½ to 3¾c; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, 3½ to 4¼c.

Hogs.

The arrivals to-day have been heavy, and in qual, ity fair. This morning's receipts over the yards was rather lower than yesterday, but this afternoon under the favorable influence of eastern advices, the market became active and sales were made at prices 10c ₰ hundred pounds higher than could have been obtained in the morning. Best heavy hogs are steady and selling fair, and the market on all grades closing firm at the following quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $5 00@5 10; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $5 00; good to prime, New York, 190 to 220 lbs, $4 75@$4 90; rough to common, $3 50@4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals were light to-day. There is but little change since last week. The market, under the influence of a good demand, especially for the better grades, is active, and sales are made without any difficulty. Most all the offerings have changed hands, and yet the demand is unsatisfied. The following are the current rates: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 @3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 @1 50.

Following are some sales which will give the reader a better idea of the market:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	40.250	$4 75	10	9,150	$4 12
19	19,450	4 50	10	8,900	4 00
9	10,920	5 00	73	85,320	4 17
		Hogs.			
107	23,420	4 50	50	11,450	4 75
53	13,120	4 60	50	9,950	4 65
		Sheep.			
98	8,260	4 25	78	6,260	5 00
101	15,770	4 50	272	35,940	4 60

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The dry goods market has been less active, while prices of cloths: 11½c for Cochecos and 12½c for Pacific; 12½c for Lawrence; 12½c for Agawam; other popular makes of fancy prints, 11c; for Pequot A, 12½c; for Lonsdale, 14c; for Pequot X, 13½c; for Pequot B, 12½c; for Laurel H, 12½c for Medford del; 12c for Mystic; 12½c for Pepperell; 12½c for Appleton; 12½c for Atlantic; 12c for Eddystone; 12½c for Indian Orchard improved; 12c for Lancaster; 12c for Pepperell; bleached sheetings, 10c for Amoskeag, A C A stockings; 23c for A & O; 22½c for Lawrence; 22c for Pacific; 21c for Lonsdale; Gold Medal do; 21c for Hamilton regular do; 20½c for Pocasset; 19½c for Newmarket; 18c for Wm and Stinson's linseys, as to quality; 15½c for Star No 1; 13½c for Star No 2; 11½c for Star No 3; woolen and worsted cotton, best makes, less usual discount; 25c for William Penn; 24c for Beaver Creek; 23c for Lafayette; 22c for Valley Forge; 21c for Gulf's Star and medal; 20c for Gulf's brands, and 19½@19½c for plain and high color paper cambrics.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,675 or 275 cars; good to prime steers, 1,400 lbs and upwards, $5 00@5 25; good; market dull and heavy, buyers and sellers apart. A few extra sold at $5 50@5 60; fair to good, $4 50@4 90; sales 37 Michigan steers, 1,122 1,125 lbs at $4 60@4 75. 36 do, 1,100 lbs at $4 50; 19 do, 1,000 lbs at $4 50; 20 do, 1,000 lbs at $5 30, and 250 Indiana steers (411 to 1,295 lbs at $4 75@5 25; 1,000 lbs at $4 50; 1,000 lbs at $4 50; 1,000 lbs at $4 50. Receipts 10,564; market brisk and 25c higher than last week; Canada firm; sales 400 at $4 75@5 25 for medium to choice.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 26.—Beef cattle—Receipts still; sales moderately active and prices unchanged; quality at 7@8c; second at 5@6c; extra at 9@9½c; first at 7@8c; second at 5@6c; third at 4@4½c. Receipts 12,979; market less active; sales in lots at 8¼@8½c ₰ each.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—Wheat excited and higher; sales 20,000 bushels No 1 red winter at $1 45; 1,000 do at $1 46; No 2 $1 39. Corn dull at 59@60c. Oats steady at 30@31c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 1,000 at 77½@78c for car lots; crude firmer and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅞.

NEW YORK, September 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Up to nearly three o'clock brokers paid 6@7 ₰ cent. for money, but at the close there was a sudden and remarkable break in rates for interest, and money was freely offered at 5@6 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

GOLD.

Gold is weak, opening at 114¼, falling to 114, and closing at the opening price. Loans were from 1 to 5 ₰ cent. for carrying. Clearings $6,436,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady with a slight decline from the last prices of yesterday.

Coupons 1881	115½@115¾	1867	114½
5-20s, 1865	115½	1868	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115½	1869	115¾
5-20s, 1867	115½	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1868, new	115½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	62½
Tennessee, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	41¾
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	39
Virginias, new	68		

STOCKS

Opened excited and feverish; after second call prices yielded to the persistent hammering of the "bears," and the numerous false reports circulated in regard to the city troubles. Lake Shore sold down to 105¾. At the close the market was strong, with a general recovery from the lowest prices of the day. The strongest stocks were Western Union and Reading. The dealings were much larger than during the early business days.

W. U. Telegraph	66½	Rock Island	103
Quicksilver	15¾	N. J. Central	110¾
Mariposa	9¾	N. Paul	62
Preferred	27½	Preferred	80½
Pacific Mail	33¾	Wabash	60¾
Wells-Fargo Express	50	Preferred	82
Adams Express	65½	Fort Wayne	99
U. S. Ex	46½	Terre Haute	22
Merchants' Ex	51	Preferred	51
New York Cent	92½	Chicago and Alton	118½
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	84	Preferred	120
Erie	26½	Ohio and Miss	42½
Preferred	51	Cleve., Col. and Cin	92
Harlem	124½	Burlington and Quincy	132
Preferred	125	Lake Shore	106
Reading	114	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	116½	Union Pacific	34½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	130	Central Pacific Bonds	103½
Northwestern	89½	Union	89½
Northwestern Pref'd	90		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 26, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm and steady.

WHEAT—No 2 active and 1c higher; closed at $1 18½ cash, 1st September, and $1 19 for October, this afternoon firm at $1 19@$1 19¾ for October.

CORN—Dull, closed at 47@47½c; this afternoon firm at 47c for October.

OATS—No 2 steady; closed at 32½c.

RYE—No 2 easier; closed at 62½c.

BARLEY—No 2 moderately active at 62@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Excited at 8c.

PITTSBURGH—Mess pork $13 00@13 25. Lard 9½c.

HOGS—Active, and steady at $4 00@4 80.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—Tobacco—Sales 120 hhds; logs at 2@2 25; low leaf $3 50@4 50; for medium to fair leaf $5 50@6 00; good leaf $7@$8 25. Bagging quiet. Cotton quiet and lower; middling 18½c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—stock light with fair inquiry choice $1 20@$1 25; low to fair $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 50@52. Oats firmer and in good demand at 40@45c. Rye firm at 70c. Provisions quiet but firm with fair demand; mess pork $13 00@13 50; bacon shoulders 7½c; do sides clear rib 10½c. Lard 9½c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Cotton steady. Flour firm; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat firm with more inquiry and salesable at $1 15@1 18. Corn firm at 53c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats firmer at 36@37c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork 25c. Butter in fair demand but lower at 18@24. Cheese dull at 13@14c. Whisky firmer and in good demand at $1 02. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 70. Cattle dull; best grades $4 75@4 90. Whisky excited and higher at 92c; stock very light.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 26.—Flour firm. Wheat opened excited and higher, closing easier. No 2 white Wabash $1 47. No 3 do $1 41; No 1 white Michigan $1 47; amber Michigan $1 45; No 2 do $1 41; No 1 red $1 42; No 2 do $1 39@1 40¾; No 3 do $1 35. No 2 amber Illinois $1 42. Corn dull; no demand. Oats quiet. No 1 white 38c; No 2 36½c; rejected 34c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Flour—extra spring firm at $6 50@6 90; winter firm at $6 50@6 90. Wheat—No 1 dull; December 94¼c; crude 13½c; sales 2,000 September at 94½c; 1,000 bbls Dec. at 95c; 2,000 October at 95½c; 2,000 do 24½c; 1,000 November at 24½c; 3,000 B. O. first half October at 5-16; 4,000 S. O. first half October 24¾c.

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Hogs.

The arrivals to-day have been heav

THE VERY LATEST. EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 26.—Matthew McDougall has entered upon his duties as American Consul at Dundee.

BADEN-BADEN, September 26.—The Queen of Denmark is here on her way to Athens. She received a visit from the Empress Augusta to-day.

DRESDEN, September 26.—The cholera is abating in Germany.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 26.—Andrew P. White will probably be temporary and J. A. Griswold permanent chairman of the State Convention, but the leaders evinced the purpose to try and conciliate and harmonize. The present intention is to present three propositions relative to the local contest in New York: First, to indorse Att'y-Gen. State Committee's action in reorganizing the party; second, to authorize the State Committee to perfect said organization, thus providing means for curing any existing defects and completing the enrollment of all Republicans of either wing; third, if this is accepted by the Greeley-Fenton men, both New York delegations are to be admitted on equal terms to the present Convention. The administration men believe they can carry these two first propositions without the vote of either city delegation.

Massachusetts Convention—Butler's Chances.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 26.—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of this city, is expected to be present at the Convention, as he is a pronounced a Washburn man. It is stated that the friends of Butler will contest the election to that position, thus making a test question of their strength at the outset. The Committee of Conference of the Democratic Washburn, Gaye and Loring have just come out, and report that there is no doubt of harmonious action in the morning. The Butler men are more confident than ever, and some of his enemies concede his nomination by the Convention.

P. M.—Since the adjournment of the Conference Committee the confidence of the opponents of Butler has much increased, as the committees positively announce that they will certainly agree on a candidate who will be able to rally all the delegates opposed to Butler. One report points to Dawes as the man likely to be agreed upon, while in other quarters it is rumored that Governor Claflin will be the nominee.

The Republican Party in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Ever since the campaign last fall there has been two Republican State Committees in this State, one representing the regular and the other the liberal Republicans. In view of the harmony now prevailing among the Republicans in this State, and the general opinion that neither committee now existing represents the whole party, a call, numerously and influentially signed, is issued, inviting the members of both committees to meet the prominent Republicans here next Wednesday, to devise some plan by which a thorough reorganization of the republican party of this State can be effected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A fire at Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday night, destroyed the stock sheds and stables of the Minneapolis Fair Association. Loss $20,000; insured for $9,000. It is supposed the work of an incendiary.

At Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Ill., last evening, P. Harrison walked into the house of a man named Kelly, who was sitting at the supper table with his family, and shot him through the breast. No reason for the murder. Harrison has not yet been arrested.

Argus Brewer, of Norwich, Conn., died very suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning. He was identified with insurance and railroad interests.

John Coates, a prominent citizen of Baltimore and one of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died yesterday at the age of seventy-two.

Rev. William Morley Punshon arrived in Quebec on Monday.

On the Island of Antigua every estate was injured by the recent storms. A coolie vessel from India has arrived. Many have been lost on the coast of that island, with all hands. Two hundred bodies were washed ashore. The cattle disease is still raging in Barbadoes.

President Grant and family, together with a number of Senators and Representatives, and distinguished men from Illinois and Missouri, arrived at Leavenworth, Ks., yesterday. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

A peace jubilee was held in Boston last night, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, in honor of the ratification of the treaty of Washington and the declaration of peace between France and Germany.

There were five deaths from yellow fever in Charleston yesterday.

Rev. P. M. Pickard, for several years manager of the Methodist Book Concern at St. Louis, and the *Christian Advocate*, died at Nevada City on the 24th, after a few days' illness.

Edward Rooney, of Cincinnati, afflicted with small-pox, escaped from the hospital at Nashville, and started for Louisville, on Saturday evening, in a state of delirium, and on Sunday was heard of since, though vigilant search has been made for him.

Dr. Feaupertuines, the discoverer of the celebrated cure for leprosy, died at Demarara. He died suddenly while instructing a class of young physicians in the mode of treatment of the disease.

The work of laying the cable from Trinidad to Grenada is proceeding satisfactorily, and thirty miles of cable have also been laid toward Demarara.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 26.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Tuesday as follows:

1,000 bbls on pipe road, T. T. Co. spot	4 67½
1,000 bbls do do	4 67½
500 bbls Church Run	4 77½
1,000 bbls all year	4 59
1,000 bbls do do	4 75
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless, spot	4 85
125 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 85
500 bbls Shaw's road, gravity	4 90
2,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. October	5 02½

The market continues very quiet but lacks the buoyant feeling that it has shown for some three past. On the contrary it was during the afternoon and evening decidedly weaker. This state of affairs was not, however, the result of any pressure to sell, for sellers are, as they have been for some time, in the majority. All holders are strong in their demands for another rise.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 26, 1871.

The Nashville passed down to-day at 11 A. M. The Mountain Boy and Anna are due up to-night. The river has risen three inches since last night. Weather cloudy and cool. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—River four feet and falling. Cooler.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—River—ten inches in the falls and four feet on Portland bar. Cool and cloudy; heavy rain and thunder storm last night. Freight plenty. The new boat for the New Orleans and Red River trade was successfully launched to-day. The tow boat Robin left for Mayesville with express and freight cars for railroad.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 26.—Storm last night with some rain; clear and cool to-day. River risen about a half inches and now stationary. Port list: Down—Ella Hughes, 6 A. M.; Ruby, 7 A. M.; Umpire, 1 P. M. Up—Florence Lee, 9 A. M.; Dick Johnson and Raphian No. 3, 9 A. M.; Mary Miller, 11 A. M. Samuel Paul, second clerk of the Mary Miller, died on board that boat at Cairo of swamp fever, probably yellow fever.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 26.—Port list: John Kellogg, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Mary Alice cleared for New Orleans at 6 A. M.; Henry Ames, Vicksburgh to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Stonx City, White river to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; H. S. Turner, St. Louis to New Orleans; Argonaut, St. Louis to Cairo, 7 P. M. The Turner reports the ice aground at Moccasinville, River fell two inches. Clear; thermometer 66.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Arrived—Henry C. Yeager, New Orleans; Belle of Paducah, Paducah; Bayard, Mollie McFike, City of Pekin and Pontiac, Cincinnati; Radio Reverdy, Cincinnati. Departed—St. Lake, Jefferson City; S. S. Merritt, New Orleans; Bayard and Mollie McFike, Keokuk; Pembina, St. Paul. River still stationary. Weather clear and cool.

A MARVELOUS CURE.

Strange Event in a Sisters of Mercy Convent in St. Louis—A Young Lady Rescued from the Grave by Supernatural Means.

The *Western Watchman*, published in St. Louis, gives in its last issue an account of what is believed by some persons to have been a miraculous cure of an afflicted young woman by other than human skill or natural causes. Divested of all details of lesser importance, the story, as told by Father Tschieder, is about as follows:

Theresa Schafer, now twenty-two years old, was reared in the St. Vincent German Orphan Asylum in St. Louis, and at the age of ten years was adopted by Mr. Walter B. Schafer and his wife, who were childless. Since then she has lived with them, a quiet, modest, well-behaved girl, though always of delicate health. For the last two years her health has failed more and more, until finally a great tumor appeared on her right side, in the region of the liver, causing her severe pain. Several physicians were called in, with little or no benefit to the patient. With the approval of the attending physician the young woman was taken to an infirmary for females in a Convent. This was on last Good Friday. Many of the physicians of the city were at various times taken into consultation, and different methods of treatment employed, but in vain; her disease and her sufferings increased. In July she was obliged to take her bed, and finding that human ingenuity availed her nothing, the sick girl invoked supernatural assistance. Father Tschieder proceeds with his narrative:

Together with the Sisters of Mercy, her nurses, she made a novena in honor of Blessed Mary Margaret Mary Alacoque, hoping to obtain of God the recovery of her health, through the intercession of that Saint. Although no answer was received on this nine days's prayer, Theresa did not therefore give up her confidence in God. There was at the same time in the infirmary another sufferer, Magdalen Heimel, who, at the same time commenced, without telling any one else, a second novena in honor of the Blessed Virgin, reciting every day the Litanies of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. In the first days of this novena, Theresa seemed to suffer less, but towards the end she became very much worse. For ten days she had such a sensation of anything, she could not sleep without the help of medicine, she had the greatest difficulty in her natural functions, and was frequently in a state of unconsciousness. Indeed her condition was such that for her own sake, as well as that of the other patients in the room, she had to be removed to a different apartment. Thursday, August 24th, was the last day of the novena; on Friday it was abundantly evident that she should make her confession, as she seemed to be hearing her end, by all that morning her eyes were closed, and she appeared to be unconscious. Occasionly, when addressed, she would make some answer, but she did not remember afterwards what she had said during that time. She was evidently sinking, and the physician, who visited her for the last time before dinner, judged her to be dying saying that she could not live another hour. About seven o'clock A. M. the priest came to administer the last Sacraments. She then entirely unconscious; but scarcely had the reverend father left the room, accompanied by the attendant Sister, than he was recalled. She sat up in the bed, and said, in a clear natural voice, "I am well; I want to go home." "Yes," said the father, "you will go home, up there," pointing with his hand to Heaven, thinking that she was raving, but as she continued to speak over, pressed her hand strongly, and the Sister, leaning before was so exquisitely painful that she could not endure upon it the slightest touch of a poultice without eliciting, however, the least expression of pain. It was manifest that something extraordinary had occurred. The Sister asked the patient how she felt. "The Blessed Virgin," was the reply. Theresa then related with perfect simplicity that before receiving Extreme Unction, she had awakened from her unconsciousness, and opening her eyes, saw to the right of her, and close to her bed, the Blessed Virgin in the midst of a beautiful light, clothed in white garment, wearing a white veil and a golden crown on her head, with stars, her feet resting being held on her bosom. Theresa at first was afraid, but her fear left her as the Blessed Virgin addressed her, saying: "Do you promise to do what I ask you, if you are cured?" "Yes," was the answer. "Will you take care to have a picture of this apart-ment placed in this room?" "I will," was the reply. "Will you promise to become a Sister in this Convent, or if you do not like that, to attend the sick?" "Yes," said Theresa, "on the death of my mother." The Blessed Virgin then said: "On the same day your mother is buried you must enter," and, with these words, she disappeared, and Theresa became again unconscious, in which state she was announced.

Soon after this, the narrator says, Theresa ate heartily, then arose, dressed herself and went into the chapel where she engaged in prayer. She then walked about and supped with her parents in the evening. The following day she attended church twice, without experiencing fatigue, and on the third day four physicians, who came to make a close examination of the case, examined their former patient as in good and perfect health. Remaining for a few days with the Sisters, Theresa returned home, where, if is represented, she employs herself in the usual household duties. In concluding his statement, the reverend gentleman says, "as to the facts, any one may assure himself of their truth by visiting the parties concerned." His narrative is supplemented by statements of three physicians who were the principal attendants of the patient. They give a diagnosis of the case, and one of them represents that on the morning of the day of the miraculous cure he found the young woman "in an unconscious and evidently in a dying condition," and it was his impression that she would not survive more than twenty-four hours. Two days after, on examining her, with three other physicians, they found the tumor gone and the patient well.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Brutal Murder of Bachman in a Brewery at Jamestown, N. Y.—Maggie Innocent—His Mother Confesses to Have Committed the Crime in Defense of Her Daughter.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember the publication of the particulars of a horrible crime, committed in a brewery at Jamestown, N. Y., a man named Bachman, from Toledo, having been murdered and his body burned in a furnace. The following evidence given in the case by the mother of the man Marlow sheds new light on the case.

Mrs. Marlow's mother swore—She was out doors feeding chickens; heard her daughter cry out; went down to the cellar and found Bachman had her down choking her; she took a carpenter's hatchet, saw a heavy hammer, with which she struck him on the top of the head. She then lifted her daughter up, who had fainted; after she came to, she inquired where Bachman was; she replied, "there he is," and on going to him found he was dead. She killed him in the brewery room, and then dragged him down to the cellar and then to the furnace; (this accounts for the blood that was found;) she then determined to bury him; but finally concluded to burn him; with she and her daughter proceeded to do; after they had burned the body, they cleaned out the furnace to get what bones were left, and then threw them into the privy; she says it was done before dinner, judged her to be dying saying that she had killed her husband. About seven o'clock A. M. the priest came to administer the last sacraments, he then entirely unconscious; but scarcely had the reverend father left the room, accompanied by the attendant Sister, than he was recalled. She sat up in the bed, and said, in a clear natural voice, "I am well; I want to go home." "Yes," said the father, "you will go home, up there," pointing with his hand to Heaven, thinking that she was raving, but as she continued to speak over, pressed her hand strongly, and the Sister, leaning before was so exquisitely painful that she could not endure upon it the slightest touch of a poultice without eliciting, however, the least expression of pain. It was manifest that something extraordinary had occurred. The Sister asked the patient how she felt. "The Blessed Virgin," was the reply. Theresa then related with perfect simplicity that before receiving Extreme Unction, she had awakened from her unconsciousness, and opening her eyes, saw to the right of her, and close to her bed, the Blessed Virgin in the midst of a beautiful light, clothed in white garment, wearing a white veil and a golden crown on her head, with stars, her feet resting being held on her bosom. Theresa at first was afraid, but her fear left her as the Blessed Virgin addressed her, saying: "Do you promise to do what I

THE SEWICKLEY OUTRAGES.

An Arrest at Last—A Clue to Other Lawless Parties.

We have at last the authority to announce the arrest of at least two of the scoundrels who, for weeks past, have been outraging respectable women in and about the borough of Sewickley. At an early hour yesterday morning an information was made before Rochester magistrate, charging one Robert Boyd and another individual with outraging the person of a respectable married woman, residing between Sewickley and Freedom. The magistrate, fearing that his police force (one man) was not capable of wrestling with the scoundrels, who had been detected in the commission of the offense, telegraphed to Alderman Strain, and that magistrate with several policemen visited Rochester last evening. They succeeded in taking into custody John Boyd and another individual, whose name we were unable to learn, and confining them securely for further disposition. Alderman Strain secured a clue to certain other parties who have been concerned in the outrages referred to, and has every hope of effecting their arrest at an early date.

For INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

ALLEGHENY.

Arrest of Burglars.

For some time past, Chief Clark has been on the alert for a number of notorious thieves, who have burglarized several houses in this city recently, and although he has had a clue to their whereabouts, did not succeed in arresting any of the party until yesterday afternoon. Chief Clark learned that the party had chosen for their "habitation" a secluded spot in the woods adjoining Uniondale cemetery, and thither he proceeded, accompanied by officer Cowel, repaired. They started shortly after noon, and when they neared the place, they discovered two of the party, Sufley Fence and Jacob Cable, sitting on a log. They walked cautiously toward them, but the thieves soon heard their footsteps and started to run. The officers were too agile for them, and they were arrested without much difficulty. The officers then searched the place, and found a large basket, a lot of canned fruit, smoking tobacco etc., which articles had evidently been stolen. The basket was identified by Mr. Davis, of the firm of Workman & Davis, whose establishment was entered some time ago, and a number of articles stolen. The prisoners are supposed to be the parties who entered the grocery store of Mr. Thompson, on Ohio avenue, about three weeks ago, and relieved the money drawer of over one hundred dollars. They are also implicated in several other robberies, and will likely get their just deserts. They will have a hearing to-day.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A MEETING of the members of the Allegheny Library Association will be held to-morrow evening. A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM KENNEDY was charged on yesterday before the Mayor with assault and battery, Martin Taylor prosecutor. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The residents of Arch street are preparing a petition to present to Councils, remonstrating against the construction of a sewer on that thoroughfare, claiming it unnecessary.

THERE are now confined in the Western Penitentiary four hundred and one prisoners. The youngest prisoner is seventeen years of age, and the oldest eighty years and three months. He will probably be pardoned, and is said to have been with Bonaparte in the siege of Moscow.

A WOMAN named Mary Miller appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday, and requested the Mayor to issue a warrant to arrest her husband, who was acting in a very disorderly manner, and whom she supposed to be insane. Officer Cornelius was sent to the house, and after considerable difficulty conveyed the man to the lock-up. He will probably be sent to a hospital to-day.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon a gas fitter, while engaged in the wooden mills of Harvey Childs & Co., on Manilla avenue, in putting up gas pipe, was caught in the hoisting apparatus, but by a narrow escape from death. After being whirled round once, he had the presence of mind to catch hold of some strips that were nailed to the ceiling joists, and at this moment the engineer noticed his perilous position, when the machinery was stopped, and the man rescued. He escaped with only a few bruises.

SOUTH SIDE.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Twentieth Street Sewer—Miscellaneous Business.

The Council of East Birmingham held a special meeting last evening to consider the petition for the building of the Twentieth street sewer.

Members present: Messrs. Diehl, Wharton, Ihmsen, Hahn and Burgess Jones.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Clerk read the petition, signed by eleven property holders, for the sewer; also, the remonstrance, signed by about all parties omitting a name.

Mr. Wharton moved that inasmuch as the remonstrants were largely in excess of the petitioners, the petition be laid upon the table. The sewer could be erected next year if the borough finances would permit of it.

He also believed that under the new law the citizens could compel Council to erect the sewer, for the reason that a majority in interest is not required to build a sewer.

Mr. Wharton's motion to lay on the table was lost by a tie vote, Messrs. Engleman, Moehring and Hahn in the affirmative, and Hahn and Diehl in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Diehl, the petition was laid over until next meeting.

The Clerk read an article of agreement between Mr. August Ammon and the borough of East Birmingham, in which Mr. Ammon lets to the borough a lot and house on the corner of Main and Sarah streets, for a period of ten years at an annual rent of $300. The building to be used for a Council chamber, lockup, office and lock-ups for Mr. Ammon to also to build a lock-up on the lot, which the borough is to pay for. The article also provides that if the borough desires to buy the lot, the price is to be determined by three citizens who shall be mutually chosen.

The matter was referred to the Borough Solicitor for an opinion.

A request, from Messrs. King, Son & Co. for permission to build a platform in front of the door of their planing mill on Sarah street, was granted.

The Burgess presented a plan of the altered grade of Twentieth street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-eth streets. Adopted.

The Burgess reported that at the last meeting of the committee the contract for the work of the grading and curbing of Wharton between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets was let to Messrs. Stolzenbach, Rees & Co., and the contract for the grading, paving and curbing of Fifty-fifth street, between Sixty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets was let to Dennis Driscoll. Action of Street Committee approved, and on motion adjourned.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of South Pittsburgh Council was held last evening in the office of Justice Barker. Members present: Messrs. Brown, Moorhead, Kerr, Williams and Sheargold.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment: Police pay roll, $110; expenditures an account of streets, $122 52; public lamps, $15.

Mr. Sheargold, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, relative to the hose house lot, reported progress. The Committee also offered a resolution that Council meet again on Thursday evening and that the President of the Railway Company be requested to meet with Council on that night. The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Sheargold, from the committee appointed to get complaint relative to the liability of the borough in the Washington road matter, reported that they had consulted with the Borough Solicitor, but had not yet received a definite answer.

A protracted discussion now ensued on the question whether the borough was compelled to keep the board walk of the Washington road in repair or not.

On motion, the Clerk was added to the committee, with instructions to consult with A. M. Brown, Esq., and report his opinion at the next meeting of Council.

There being no other business to transact, Council adjourned.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

TWELFTH WARD.—Second precinct.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Second precinct of the Twelfth Ward, Monday, 25th, the following names were added to the Vigilance Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee and Block Committees, appointed to act during the present campaign.

The district being divided into blocks the names are given in order as they are expected to serve.

BLOCK NO. 1.—From Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth streets, and from Arch street to river. Col. Bartley, Robert Bocott, Nicholas Schultz, J. A. Reed, J. W. Scofield.

BLOCK NO. 2.—From Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth, and Arch street to river. John D. Hagan, Charles Mellon Bardley, J. S. Norminge, J. R. Hill, T. G. Smythe, Evan Reese, Wm. Glunt, J. F. Caldwell.

BLOCK NO. 3.—From Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth and Arch street to river. James Mackrell, — Wagoner, — Hemphill, Newmyer, John Holze, — Sniderman, John Scott.

BLOCK NO. 4.—From Thirtieth to Thirty-first and Arch streets to river. Jacob Howe, Major John Hancock, P. C. Meacock, Jacob Forcer, R. M. Jones, Robert Curry, Robert McKinley, — McWhorter, Thomas McNeil.

The Committee and all other Republicans of the precinct are requested to meet at the school house on next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Block Committees will please see that all voters are registered, and every man down on the list, and report all those who may need naturalization papers immediately, and be prepared to make a full report at the meeting.

JOHN R. HAGUE, Chairman.

J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was held on Monday evening, and the following Vigilance Committee appointed:

Reuben F. Banman,	John Kimmuir,
Geo. W. Humbert,	Geo. Hoffman,
Fred. R. Holmes,	Erastus Agnew,
Maj. Robt. Munroe,	Henry Rusy,
Samuel E. Davis,	Dr. W. H. Garver,
John C. Donaldson,	Barney Shea,
Wm. Heagy,	Chas. Dauner,
Isaac Heagy,	James N. Long,
George Parkin,	E. B. Thomas,
W. J. Freeborn,	Robt. Hamilton,
N. S. D. Thompson,	A. C. Searight,
Isaac Steward,	Joseph Carson,
Richard Robinson,	Dan. C. Hamilton,
James Gilleland,	John B. Kennedy,
Alex. Patterson,	James Ramsey,
W. W. McCleland,	John Mussler,
Capt. W. C. Cooke,	W. M. Claney,
Peter Kuhl,	H. Brownfield,
Christ. Hood,	H. McDonough,
George R. Cochran,	Captain H. E. Adams.
Hon. Joseph Walton,	Wm. A. Carlisle,
Simon Bulford,	Henry Botwell,
John Heath,	Thomas Fullmore,
James Hamilton,	Mr. Cakerton,
Joseph McGruder,	Robert Lea,
Nat. McClinton.	E. J. Wilkins,
John Parks,	Alex. McClure,
James Montooth,	Henry Sproul,
James Wainwright,	David L. Patterson,
John P. Kennedy,	Paul J. Carpenter,
Wm. W. Speer,	Wm. A. Krebs,
Richard Gormley.	Major F. A. M. Krebs.

The above committee will meet on Friday evening, September 29th, at W. C. Cook's, 75 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

W. M. PORTER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD MEETING.

A meeting of the seventh ward Vigilance Committee was held last evening at the School House. Members present—D. L. Fleming, Chairman; George W. Wilson, Secretary; Messrs. Joseph A. Butler, John B. McKee, Joseph H. Roush, G. W. Culp, Samuel Means, William Simpson, John Reinman, Jr., O'Mara, John C. Twitmyer, A. Pfeil, Samuel and R. J. McGowna. Several members of the Block Committees reported their work completed, and handed in their books to the Secretary, while the others were not quite ready. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, at the same time and place.

THE PLACE FOR RESIDENCES.

Auction Sale of 115 choice city lots in Woolsayer tract, on Penn avenue and fronting the Arsenal Grounds, Monday, October 2, at 10 A. M. G. Stoy, 106 Fourth avenue.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

Are used in all first-class hotels, restaurants, and on the tables of private families, and are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all other crackers. Ask your grocer for them, and if not kept send your order to the bakery of S. S. Marvin & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

GREAT SALE AT
Shady Side,
Saturday, September 30th,
Free Train, 11:51 A. M.

DON'T FORGET THE BIG AUCTION SALE
Of lots in the Woolsayer tract, Penn avenue, opposite Arsenal grounds, Monday, October 2d.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE
Great Sale at
Shady Side,
Saturday, September 30th,
Free Train, 11:51 A. M.

BY ALL MEANS VISIT THE RINK
Next week and see the curiosities there exhibited.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE
Great Sale of Lots,
at Shady Side,
Saturday, September 30th,
Free Train, 11:51 A. M.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
At the Rink next week.

THE BIGGEST SALE YET.

The Woolsayer tract, fronting Penn avenue and the Arsenal grounds, will be sold at auction in lots, (115 in number), Monday, October 2d. G. Stoy, 106 Fourth avenue.

GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON
At the Rink next week.

THE LAST CHANCE TO OBTAIN
A valuable Building Lot,
at Shady Side,
Saturday, September 30th,
Free Train, 11:51 A. M.

IT HAS NO EQUAL
For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.
Warranted perfectly harmless, the "Dollar Reward Soap." For sale by all grocers.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors.

We desire to call the attention of retail dealers to the large stock of fine imported and domestic wines and liquors offered for sale by R. H. Lothers, No. 16 Clark street, this city. The stock embraces all the finest brands of pure wines both foreign and domestic, among which will be found the justly celebrated Golden Eagle, Red Cross and Sparkling Isabella, manufactured by M. Werk & Son, Cincinnati; and Mound Vineyard Champagne of California. Among the imported wines are genuine Peiper Heisieck, and Charles Heidsick, two of the most popular brands; the Epernay and Grand Monsenck, also favorite brands. In addition to his stock of wines Mr. Lothers keeps a large stock of fine Rye Whisky six years old; Pinet Castillan Cognac and Benault Cognac brandies and the Mound Vineyard California Brandies.

Don't Miss the Musical Treat

In store for you every evening next week at the Rink.

First Premium.

Our friend, Mr. James Espy, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, up stairs, is in fine spirits, he has a perfect right to be. The Espy Improved Family Sewing Machine, for which he is agent, has had a complete victory at the Mercer County Fair. It has taken the first premium after a most satisfactory trial. As a matter of course the demand for Mr. Espy's machine will be greatly increased, when understanding the great rapidity with which he has been making sales ever since he took charge of the agency, and the fact that he considers it the best machine in existence. Since then we took charge of the agency, and the fact that he considers it the best machine in existence. Since then we have been flooded with orders for machines, and have been compelled to employ additional help to fill them. We have sold more machines in the last week than we have in any previous week since we have been in the city. We have also sold more machines than any other agent in the city. We have also sold more machines than any other agent in the city. We have also sold more machines than any other agent